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Pages

LAST EDITION

VON HERTLING GIVES GERMAN VIEWS ON QUESTION OF PEACE

Chancellor Says Germany Ready to Examine Any Serious Proposal—Denies Germany Intends to Retain Belgium

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—The German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, confirmed at a sitting of the Reichstag main committee on Thursday his telegraphed assurance to von Payer that a change in the direction of the Foreign Office would mean no alteration in the general imperial policy both foreign and domestic.

Regarding the former the Chancellor said the imperial policy was fixed in the reply to the Papal peace note. He then proceeded on familiar lines to affirm Germany's readiness for peace negotiations. While the enemy's evident desire for their destruction existed, they must and would hold out, he said, but were any serious efforts for paying the way to peace to show themselves anywhere, then, quite certainly, they would not adopt a negative attitude, from the very beginning, but would examine seriously meant efforts, immediately with scrupulous care.

Naturally, it would be necessary for the appointed representatives of the enemy, duly authorized by their governments, to intimate that discussions were possible, discussions which, for the time being, would naturally be within a limited circle. The Chancellor declared emphatically that this was the standpoint of the chief of the army administration as well as his own, since the latter also did not conduct the war for war's sake, but had said to him that as soon as a serious desire for peace manifested itself on the other side, they must follow it up.

Continuing, the Chancellor proceeded to announce, quite generally, as he said, the lines laid down at discussions held recently at main headquarters. Regarding the East, he said, they stood on the basis of the Brest-Litovsk peace, and both the imperial and the chief army administration wished to see it loyally carried out. The difficulty of executing it lay not on their side, but was due to the extremely uncertain conditions in Russia. They were inclined to believe in the present Russian Government's loyalty, and especially in that of its Berlin representative, but they might and could not assume unconditionally that the present Russian Government had power to carry through everywhere the loyal promises made.

As for the terrible crime in Moscow, all indications pointed to Entente investigation with a view to involving Germany in a fresh war with the present Russian Government, a state of things she was most anxious to avoid. Regarding political currents in Russia, the Chancellor quoted Mr. Gortchakoff's saying, "We are dumb but are not deaf," adding they would not commit themselves to any political counter-current, but were attentively watching the course Russia was steering.

After reviewing the political situation in the west, the Chancellor referred to the reasons for von Kuehlmann's resignation, and concluded, "The name of the man who has been proposed as his successor is known to you. Admiral von Hintze possesses a thorough knowledge of Russian affairs, which is a matter of great importance in the present situation," but it went without saying he would only give his counter-signature of the signature of von Hintze's appointment on condition the new Foreign Secretary followed his line of policy and not his own. So far as he was concerned, he already had a sure guarantee for this in von Hintze's promise, "I will direct the line of policy," said von Hertling. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has merely to carry out my policy. The proposed Secretary of State is absolutely clear on this. The course with which the great majority of the Reichstag declared itself in agreement in November last will still be followed."

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday).—A denial that Germany intended to retain Belgium was made by Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, in the course of his speech before the Reichstag main committee on Thursday.

"The present possession of Belgium only means that we have a pawn for future negotiations," he said. "We have no intention to keep Belgium in any form whatever."

"What we precisely want as expressed by us on Feb. 24," the Chancellor continued, "is that after the war restored Belgium shall, as a self-dependent state, not be subject to anybody as a vassal and shall live with us in good, friendly relations."

"I have held this point of view from the beginning in regard to Belgium and I still hold it today. This side of my policy is fully in conformity with the general lines, the direction of which I yesterday clearly laid before you."

"We are waging the war as a war of defense as we have done from the very beginning, and every imperialistic tendency to world domination has been remote from our minds."

"What we want is the inviolability of our territory, open-air expansion (Continued on page two, column six)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor.
Special telegrams received this morning from the bureau of this paper in London indicate that, in the opinion of the military authorities in Whitehall, the preparations for the new German attack are now rapidly approaching completion, with the result that it may begin almost at any moment. It is, however, of course impossible for anybody to know exactly when and how the Germans will strike. A fortnight and more ago Mr. Lloyd George announced that everything was then believed to be ready. Something, at that time, went awry with the German plans, with the result that the attack was then held up. And it may be held up again now.

Meantime the British have been able to restore all their losses incurred when the first great wave of the enemy's assault fell upon them before St. Quentin. They have now two million men in their lines, and the chances of the Germans breaking through in the direction of the Channel ports are slighter than ever. Similar strengthening has taken place in General Petain's armies, which, as well as the British, have been strengthened by the brigading of American troops. But, most important of all, the real army of the United States is rapidly and steadily arriving on the French front. Four months ago, when the Germans originally struck, there were little more than a few regiments available to help the Allies. Today there are well upwards of a million (Continued on page six, column one)

BRITISH TROOPS SENT TO SIBERIA

Steps Taken to Assist Russians and Tzcho-Slovaks Guarding Allied Stores Against Bolshevik and German Prisoners

WASHINGTON, D. C.—British reinforcements have been dispatched to Siberia, according to official information received here today, to assist the Russians and Tzcho-Slovaks, guarding the allied stores against Bolsheviks, acting with German prisoners who are reported to be advancing upon Vladivostok.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States troops overseas and on shipboard en route have passed the 1,100,000 mark. Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, told the Senate Military Committee members today at their weekly conference. This represents an increase of more than 90,000 since last week. Three army corps of from 225,000 to 250,000 men each have been definitely organized from American divisions in France. General March announced to the newspaper men.

Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, commanding the forty-first (the Sunset) division, national guard, has been detailed as temporary commander of the first army corps. Commanders for the second and third have not yet been designated.

Five regular, nine national guard and four national army divisions have been used to make up the three corps. General March said that the shipment of troops was proceeding without any interruption, the same rate being maintained for July as for previous months.

The first army corps comprises the following: First division, regulars, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Bullard; second division, regulars, Maj.-Gen. Omar Bundy; twenty-sixth, national guard, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards; forty-second, national guard (rainbow), Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menhor; forty-first, national guard (sunset), Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett; thirty-second, national guard (Michigan and Wisconsin), Maj.-Gen. W. G. Haan.

Second corps: Seventy-seventh, national army (New York troops), Maj.-Gen. George B. Duncan; thirty-fifth, national guard (Kansas and Missouri troops), Maj.-Gen. William M. Wright; eighty-second, national army (Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee), Maj.-Gen. William E. Burnham; thirtieth, national guard (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia troops), Maj.-Gen. George W. Read; twenty-eighth, national guard (Pennsylvania troops), Maj.-Gen. C. H. Muir; fourth division, regulars, Maj.-Gen. George H. Cameron. Third corps: Third division, regulars, Maj.-Gen. Joseph E. Dickman; fifth, regulars, Maj.-Gen. John E. McMahon; seventh, eighth, national army (Delaware and New York troops), Maj.-Gen. J. M. McRae; eighth, division, Maj.-Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite; thirty-third, national guard (Illinois troops), Maj.-Gen. George Bell Jr.; twenty-seventh, national guard (New York troops), Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

Army Nominations Made
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today made these army nominations:
Major-general in the line of the army—Maj.-Gen. William Crozier, Maj. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe.
Quartermaster-general with rank of major-general for four years—Brig.-Gen. Harry L. Rogers.
Chief of ordnance, with rank of major-general for four years—Brig.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams.

CANADIAN PREMIER BUSY IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Friday).—Yesterday Sir Robert Borden conferred with the Canadian ministers respecting matters to be taken up at the Imperial War Conference. He subsequently received several deputations respecting public matters. Later he had a conference with the president of the Grand Trunk Railway Companies, and negotiations with that company were under discussion during the greater portion of the day.

Sir Robert also made arrangements for visiting the camps at Witley and Bramshott.

ALLIES SEND MORE HELP TO MURMANSK

Germany Presses Efforts to Control Russia—Tzcho-Slovaks Hold Most of Trans-Siberian Railway

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Friday).—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is in a position to state that the situation in Siberia from the allied point of view is considered favorable and the same remark applies to the Murmansk country.

In the latter district, the local Russian populace has definitely requested assistance, and, in response, certain forces have been sent, and more are being sent, with a view to consolidating the position at Kola and on the Murmansk railroad. The local population is determined to resist the German influence or advance.

In Siberia there is a strong anti-Bolshevik movement, with the Tzcho-Slovak troops as a nucleus. These are known to be well armed and equipped, and of excellent quality. They are already in possession of Vladivostok in the East, and hold most of the trans-Siberian railway between Pensa in Russia and Irkutsk on Lake Baikal. Bolshevist forces hold certain points along the trans-Siberian line, but it is expected that the Tzcho-Slovaks will be able to link up without great difficulty. There is an anxious point on the Siberian line south of Lake Baikal, where the destruction of a tunnel by the Bolsheviki might delay through communication for a lengthy period.

The Siberian populace is of a uniformly better standard type than that in Russia, and consists mostly of owners of land, who are prosperous. Siberia has formed a new independent government, and is bent on overcoming the Bolshevist influences and tendencies, and is favorable to the Allies. The German aims in Russia have recently become more obvious. Her sphere of influence practically now runs from immediately west of Petrograd to a point well west of Smolensk, thence bending round south of Orel, going westward to north of Storonesh and Novo Kapersk, thence bending southward to a point on the Don west of Tzaritzin; thence along the Don to the Sea of Azov.

Germany's proximity to the fertile valley of the Volga River and all its enormous supplies and resources is thus seen.

Germany's penetration across the (Continued on page two, column four)

PRESIDENT WILSON LIKELY TO PROCLAIM WAR PROHIBITION

Understanding Is That He May Call on Miners to Consider Themselves in Same Light as the Soldiers and Sailors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a climax to the forward movement of the Fuel Administration in issuing a statement relative to cutting off the coal supply from the breweries and the declaration just made to the Fuel Administration in favor of nation-wide prohibition by the National Coal Association, it is understood on good authority that the President will effectively answer those who have insinuated that he did not approve of prohibition as a war measure, by issuing a proclamation in which he will call upon the miners to consider themselves as part of the great American industrial army, of which he is the commander-in-chief, as truly he is of the military forces, and that in this proclamation there will be a clause favoring prohibition for this army just as it is favored for the soldiers and sailors.

Such a statement as this would, of course, leave no shadow of doubt as to how the President of the United States stands in the matter of wartime prohibition. Indications are, although no specific agreement had been reached last night, that Congress will take three-day recesses in place of a month's recess, on a joint resolution. The Wire Control Bill was under discussion in the Senate yesterday, and it is expected that a vote will be reached on Monday at the latest.

The prohibition amendment to the Food Supply Bill is the unfinished business and is being delayed by agreement to allow the passage of the wire measure. The dry senators, assured of a safe majority for the prohibition amendment, are resting content, as the amendment contains definite dates, Nov. 1 for the discontinuance of manufacture of beer, and Jan. 1 for the discontinuance of its sale. They might even consent to consideration of the amendment and a vote as late as the middle of August, but it is not foreseen that the decision will be deferred that long.

Coal Men for Prohibition

Statement of Operators Destroys Brewers' Last Hopes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a statement issued on Friday evening, the National Coal Association, composed of numerous coal operators, says: "National prohibition for the period of the war is absolutely essential, in the opinion of the National Coal Association, representing bituminous coal operators with an annual production of nearly 400,000,000 tons, to make effective any plan for speeding up the mines sufficiently to get the 100,000,000 additional tons of coal the country will require this winter. A definite program for increased coal production, placed formally before the United States Fuel Administration (Continued on page nine, column one)

FUSION OF LONDON BANKS IS ALLOWED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Saturday).—Treasury consent has been given for the amalgamation of the London City and Midland Bank with the London Joint Stock Bank. The new title will be the London Joint City and Midland Bank. This fusion scheme was announced five months ago, but the consummation was delayed pending a report by the committee formed to inquire into the growing practice of bank fusions.

MR. HUGHES AND PACIFIC ISLANDS

Australian Prime Minister Says Possession of the Islands Is Necessary for the Safety of the Commonwealth

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England (Friday).—W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, was entertained to luncheon by the Pilgrims Club today. He spoke with great emphasis in the course of his speech as to the vital importance to Australia and the British Empire of retaining the Pacific Islands captured from Germany. In the Union of the two great Anglo-Saxon races largely rested, he declared, not only "our safety, but the future peace of the world." America, Australia and New Zealand, he said, had common interests in the Pacific and Australia was, in fact, in the very gates of the teeming millions of the East.

Referring to the islands held by Germany before the war, he did not intend saying anything on the general aspects of the question of no annexation or of indemnity as basic principles of the peace terms. Australia dare not assent to these islands being handed back after the war. The reasons underlying her policy were not desire for territorial aggrandizement. They did not want more territory, but would hold what they had.

Mr. Hughes described the three belts of islands on the Northern and Eastern shores of Australia, stretching across the routes to other lands. The German possessions here, he said, contained more than half the population of the Pacific Islands and numerous fish harbors. Before the war, Germany had sown the seeds of a great empire in the Pacific, established naval bases and wireless stations, and had succeeded in almost monopolizing the island trade, and was extending her influence in every direction. There was no doubt, he added, that a few more years would have seen the German control backed by a huge German navy in the Pacific. In order that Australians might hold Australia it was necessary that these islands should not pass to a predatory power. In other words, they stood committed to a policy of an Australian Monroe Doctrine in the Southern Pacific. What Calais and Boulogne were to England, New Guinea and the other islands were to Australia. But there was a deeper question still. The Pacific would be the scene of many international complications, and many racial problems. Unless people with great ideals, with a love of freedom, and an ample regard for civilization, became at once responsible for its administration, it might yet lead to a greater war than that which now raged.

These qualities were only found in democratic nations of the earth. Against all predatory nations, they should strive to give this doctrine effect to the last ounce of effort at their disposal. And in this, as he said, they did not desire for the Empire only security. They knew this policy carried with it great and grave responsibilities for it definitely put aside all considerations of inconclusive peace. It meant, in short, that they must fight on to victory.

TURKS ORGANIZING CONFERENCE OF JEWS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The Jewish Correspondence Bureau at The Hague learns that the Turkish Government is organizing an important conference of Jews in the Central Empire's territories, to which Jews in neutral countries are also invited and is expected in Berlin to make important concessions regarding the Palestine question.

Drs. Victor Jacobsohn and Arthur Hantke of the chief committee of Zionist World Organizations have already arrived in Constantinople, but a Budapest communication to the bureau states that a committee of orthodox Hungarian Jews have declined the Turkish invitation. The Allgemeine Jiddische Zeitung of Budapest remarks that the Turks are possibly summoning the conference solely for tactical reasons with a view to creating a counterpoise to Entente promises to Zionists from Berlin.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND CONSCRIPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau.
MELBOURNE, Vic.—That conscription in Australia was defeated by the alliance of Roman Catholics and extreme Labor is a noteworthy admission made in "The Advocate," which describes itself as "The recognized organ of the Roman Catholics of Victoria." In its issue of May 25, in an editorial article on the question of a Roman Catholic daily newspaper for Victoria, The Advocate says:

"The (Roman) Catholics of Australia, with but comparatively few exceptions, were opposed to conscription and in the patriotic (Roman Catholic) Archbishop of Melbourne they had a leader who towered above all others in his opposition to the attempt to enslave the free people of Australia. Yet how unavailing were his efforts have been if he had to rely solely on his own people as voters at the referendum. It was the powerful alliance between the (Roman) Catholics and the democracy generally of Australia that swept the polls and defeated the efforts of the forces of reaction and capitalism. Sectarianism was used for all it was worth but before this magnificent combination of democrats, the voice of the people prevailed, and the sectarian serpent was effectually scotched. If ever the project for a daily paper materializes, it must gain such a support as was given to the anti-conscription cause at the referendum in December last; otherwise it will be doomed to failure at the start and it would be better that it should never be attempted."

VON MONTGELAS ARTICLE REVIEWED

French Paper Says Any Practical Proof of a Change of Viewpoint in Germany Would Be More Hopeful Than Speeches

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
PARIS, France (Friday).—Le Temps publishes an editorial on General von Montgelas' article on the League of Nations in the Berliner Tageblatt. "What effect will the article have on Germany? That is the essential thing to know," says the paper. "When the fifth year of the war is about to begin, the Bavarian general counsels that the doctrine of 'equal rights for nations great and small' shall be preached everywhere. The general while stating the doctrine is gaining ground generally does not enlighten us on the progress it has made in Germany. It is a regrettable omission. He cannot expect that German generals, his former colleagues, will adopt en masse his opinions on the uselessness of 'strategic guarantees' and the sterility of military triumphs."

"The evolution of German thought would show itself in a small beginning. Before recognizing the rights of adversaries, Germany would start by recognizing those of neutrals. In problems of secondary order would first be seen a transformation of German policy which Count Montgelas announces and desires. A typical problem is that of the utilization of Rhine water power by the construction of dams which would produce the equivalent to 7,500,000 tons of coal annually. In this scheme the German Government is considering the interests of Baden to the exclusion of those of Alsace, but if this were all it would be indeed small matter. It happens, however, that Switzerland is also affected, for the projected dams would greatly add to the navigating distance between Strassburg and Bâle and the lock dues would add to the cost.

"The most elementary equity prescribes consultation with Switzerland before any decision relating to so important a Swiss artery as the Rhine is taken. But, besides, there is the treaty of Vienna and a convention of 1868, which manifestly oblige Germany to agreement with her Swiss neighbor. Yet the German Secretary of State, von Stein, has declared that Switzerland has nothing to say on the subject, and a long dissertation appeared in the Frankfurter Zeitung to explain to the Swiss that Germany did not feel in any way bound by treaties. Here," continues Le Temps, "is a clear case, as clear as Montgelas and his friends of the Tageblatt could wish for. No question of national security is at stake. Merely a question whether the legitimate interests of a neutral state are to be respected or trampled upon. We await proof of the assertion that the doctrine of equal rights is gaining ground in Germany. A public opinion obliging the German Government to recognize the rights of Switzerland or proposing a Hague arbitration would be a more hopeful symptom than the longest speeches."

STEPS TO PREVENT LANDING OF ARMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday).—Lieut.-Gen. Shaw, commanding the forces in Ireland, has offered a £500 reward for information regarding the landing, or intended landing, of arms in Ireland.

MANY AROUSED BY RECITAL OF FACTS IN ANGELUS ISSUE

Inquiries Bring Out Prominently a Lethargic Willingness to Approve the Plan Without Having Even Read Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Publication of the facts regarding the Senate Joint Resolution recommending to President Wilson that he issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the Angelus minute of prayer daily, together with the discussion to which this publication has given rise, has served to arouse many people of practically all denominations to a realization of the subtle danger underlying the proposed plan, and has emphasized two outstanding features in the general situation.

One was clear evidence of the lethargic willingness of many Protestant clergymen to approve the plan before they knew what lay behind it and what must be its effect. Indeed, this attitude has been equalled for lethargy only by the way in which the Senate itself adopted the resolution, disregarding its full significance.

The other feature of the day's inquiries was the desire of certain clergymen, understanding the propaganda character of the movement, to say or do nothing about it which would tend toward anything but amity among all the people in the winning of the war.

The implication drawn from this attitude was that the introduction of the word "Angelus" into the preamble of the resolution constituted the introduction into public discussion of a distinctly sectarian issue, at a time when the whole nation should be united in one single purpose, that of winning the war.

In comparison with the winning of the war for democracy, the inference was plain that the introduction of a sectarian issue for the promotion of the interests of a single purpose was considered of infinitesimal importance unless, indeed, public lethargy in the matter should allow that issue to be decided in favor of some one church and against the interests of the whole public, in which case the issue would take on a significance whose far-reaching effect could scarcely be measured in advance.

An illustration of the inclination of many to approve the resolution without being thoroughly familiar with it was seen when a Protestant clergyman said he thought the movement was a good one, and then admitted that he knew nothing about the origin of the plan, nor had he even read the resolution. He added, however, after an explanation that if its purpose was to foist a Roman Catholic prayer upon the people, or to influence them to think every noon of the Roman Catholic Church, he was certainly opposed to it, and he said that he was glad that the real meaning of the plan had been called to his attention.

The Rev. A. W. Halsey, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was one of those who, appreciating the significance of the resolution, desired to say nothing about it which would tend to draw the people together for the winning of the war. "The idea of having a nation-wide, simultaneous moment of prayer," said Dr. Halsey, "is an excellent one, but it should be devoid of any ecclesiastical so that every one in the country, Jew and Gentile alike, could accept it. Each individual should be allowed to pray, as his or her conscience dictates, so that there may be one great nation, undivided for the support of one great humanitarian ideal."

The editor of a religious publication thought there was an element of carelessness in setting the name "Angelus" into the preamble of the resolution, and he admitted that there was a suspicion that somebody had something to do with getting it there. It was well-known, he said, that a period of prayer was called the Angelus by people who did not know the full meaning of the term, and by men and women who would be astounded if they knew they were approving of a "Hail, Mary" form of prayer, and hence, he added, it was important to make clear exactly what significance was attached to the use of the term Angelus.

One clergyman had noticed that in New Zealand a moment of prayer had been observed at noon-time without reference to the Angelus. But he had not seen the text of the Senate resolution.

He agreed that whereas general prayer a moment each day would be beneficial, no one had the right to attempt to restrict that prayer to any particular form, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant.

It was also learned on Friday that the secretaries of the foreign missionary work, carried on by one of the largest Protestant sects, had discussed the moment of prayer plan on Thursday and were more or less favorably inclined toward it. But here,

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again, the text of the resolution was unknown to those discussing it.

The Rev. George Jones, of the Methodist Church, had not supposed the resolution was Roman Catholic propaganda. He had not seen the resolution, but in a Columbus paper he had seen reference to the observance of a moment of prayer, and he thought this was a good plan. But if the plan involved Roman Catholic propaganda, he declared it ought to be rebuked. He would like to see a national movement for a moment of prayer instituted, but each individual should be allowed to pray as he thought best.

Angelus Feature Criticized

Boston Comment on Prayer Resolution of United States Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Prayer is vitally proper and a call to it at this time would doubtless receive unusual consideration, but to direct that it be in accordance with the form of one sect, as does apparently the Senate Angelus Resolution, makes it better were it never to have been mentioned—this seems to be the attitude of many Boston churchmen. Editors of denominational papers, more or less the public spokesmen for their churches, express themselves quite decidedly on the subject.

"The resolution, aside from the name Angelus, identifying it with a single church, is all right, but with the use of the name and what it implies, it is all wrong," said Dr. Frederick A. Bissell, editor of the Universalist Leader. "Because by use of the name the real object of the resolution is diverted from being a simple prayer to God for wisdom in the prosecution of the war to an ecclesiastical question. It is not the genius of our government to direct the forms of worship, for all are free, but by precedent it has established the privilege of inviting to common prayer."

"We greatly rejoice in a deeper appreciation of God, but most strongly object to what seems to be Roman Catholic propaganda in the official recognition of the Roman Catholic Angelus," was the declaration of Joseph K. Wilson, associate editor of the Baptist Watchman Examiner. "It is certainly un-American, not in line with our fundamental convictions."

"I believe in prayer, and in the appointment by the government for daily prayer, but I am most emphatically opposed to any prayer of a particular denomination," were the words of David M. Lochrow, director of men's work at Tremont Temple.

"A resolution like this, having governmental sanction, ought not to have anything that savors of the forms of any church," asserted Dr. Howard A. Bridgman, editor of the Congregationalist. The Protestant element would draw back from any tacit or implied assumption that the name of the Virgin Mary should be used as a regular part of this daily intercession."

The Rt. Rev. Samuel B. Babcock, Episcopal suffragan bishop, said: "To ask that the prayer be the Angelus would defeat the purpose of the whole thing. We would do everything to encourage prayer at this time but could never use the Angelus."

Those of the Unitarian and Methodist faiths who were interviewed did not wish to be quoted.

SECOND READING OF BRITISH ALIEN BILL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—Sir George Cave in the House of Commons yesterday moved and carried unanimously the second reading of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill and announced his intention of strengthening it by an amendment for a review and, if necessary, revocation of the naturalization certificates granted during the war. The essence of the bill, he stated, was adopted at the 1917 Imperial Conference and the draft had been approved by all the self-governing Dominions, except Australia, which, however, had not expressed dissent. Whereas naturalization certificates can now be revoked only if obtained by false representation or fraud, it is proposed to extend that power in cases of disloyalty, serious criminal offense or bad character, and where a person acted contrary to the declaration he made when naturalized.

Herbert Samuel, Sir George Cave's predecessor at the Home Office, cordially welcomed the bill, observing that the need of wider powers was shown by the case of a naturalized German who escaped conviction for high treason by a technicality and by cases of naturalized persons, whose conduct had since necessitated their internment.

Sir Willoughby Dickinson dealt with the question of the nationality of married women, rendered acute by the bill, since it would give the Home Secretary the extraordinary power of deciding whether the wife of a naturalized British subject should not lose her nationality.

LAKE BED IS NOW A GREAT CORN FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Illinois is responding to the call for increased production of food in the effort to win the war, by reclaiming its swamp lands. Spring Lake, west of here, famous the country over for its duck shooting and black bass fishing, is now but a memory. Grover Cleveland, former President, and many other famous sportsmen, have sought game birds upon this body of water, while the hook and line fishing was unsurpassed. Now the lake bed is a corn field. The completion of the great drainage project was celebrated recently.

THE JONAS CASE HEARD IN LONDON

Preliminary Proceedings in the Police Court Produce Some Remarkable Evidence—Karl Hahn Alias C. A. Vernon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Police Court proceedings in the case of Sir Joseph Jonas, formerly Lord Mayor of Sheffield, and Charles Vernon, charged with a contravention of the Official Secrets Act of 1911 produced much evidence of a remarkable character. Sir Joseph Jonas was born in Germany, at Bingen-on-the-Rhine, in 1845, and was educated at Bingen and Cologne, but, coming to England, he was naturalized in 1876, and subsequently became a prominent citizen in Sheffield, the great manufacturing town in the West Riding.

At Bow Street Police Court, Sir Richard Muir, who conducted the case on behalf of the Director of Prosecutions, said that Sir Joseph had a fellow worker, his company, a man named Karl Hahn, who was also of German origin, and who became a naturalized British subject in 1884. This man's son, who had changed his name to Vernon, was one of the defendants. It was further shown that a man named Paul von Gontard was one of Sir Joseph Jonas' correspondents, and was apparently an intimate friend. He resided in Berlin and was connected with armament works there. After describing the search which was made on May 1 at the Continent's Works of Jonas, Colver & Co. (Ltd.), at Sheffield, counsel laid before the court a series of letters which were discovered, and upon which the prosecution based its charges.

Counsel said that the first document was a memorandum on the paper of the firm of Jonas & Colver at their Continental Steel Works, Sheffield, dated April 9, 1913, in the handwriting of von Gontard, which said: "Alfred writes his friend Zieschang at Vickers, tells him that they are filling these works, which are very large, with American machine tools and a lot of things to supply the British Government with small arms in a very big way."

"That letter was signed with initials 'T. A. H.' and in a different ink, but in the same handwriting had been added to that memorandum the words 'please let me have this letter back when I see you in Sheffield.' Doubtless that injunction was not obeyed, because it was found in the possession of Sir Joseph Jonas. Alfred was obviously the defendant Alfred Vernon."

The next document showed that after the receipt of the letter, two months later, Sir Joseph Jonas must have been in receipt of some application for information about Messrs. Vickers' works, and that would appear from the documents which followed, the first of which was dated Nov. 8, 1913. It was a typed document and had on the top of it the initials 'T. E. D.', with some other letterings and figures.

"It was dictated by Sir Joseph Jonas, and ran: 'Your father gave me once a slip of paper which you sent him about Vickers' rifle works. I handed this paper back to your father, and I dare say he then destroyed it. It is important I should have the following information, strictly private, at your earliest convenience: What is the size of the new rifle works at Vickers? Where are they situated? How many rifles do they propose to make a day? How many men have they employed, and could you get to know whether they have any orders from abroad and perhaps from your government? Your information, of course, will be treated as strictly private. Possibly your friend could get you this information, which kindly post to me privately.'"

The memorandum, Sir Richard stated, was dictated by Sir Joseph Jonas in consequence of a letter received by him. The original letter had a printed heading from an address in Berlin, and was dated Nov. 7, On Nov. 6, 1913, there was another letter stating:

"Dear Sir Joseph—I shall shortly be sending you the information you desire. I shall be grateful if you will let me know the approximate area of Vickers' new rifle works, about which you wrote in your last letter. Where is the factory situated, how many workmen are employed, and have they received considerable orders from abroad? My best thanks in advance and kind regards. Yours very sincerely, Paul von Gontard."

In reply to Sir Joseph Jonas' memorandum of Nov. 8, 1913, the defendant Vernon, at that time Vernon Hahn, wrote a letter on the stationery of Jonas & Colver (Ltd.), typing the letter and signing with an indelible pen the initials 'C. A. V. Hahn,' which was as follows:

"Dear Sir Joseph—I have today received your letter of Nov. 8 in reference to Messrs. Vickers (Ltd.). The works referred to are at Crayford, in Kent, close to the Erith works, and were formerly the works of the Wolseley Motor Car Company. In the days when the Wolseley cars were built there the works were of a good size, but I understand that they have since been increased probably about 10 times over, and, in addition to rifles being made there, some new patent gear is being laid down which will, I believe, revolutionize the gear of the cars. I have no knowledge of how many rifles are being made per day, or what orders they have got or expect, or the number of men they employ, but it must be very considerable, because I understand that they are receiving at the rate of 10 a day machines specially adapted for rifle manufacture. I had that information from Zieschang, who was formerly employed by the Wilkinson Sword Company, and I have no doubt he will give me any information which comes into his possession as to the

number of men employed, but it will be some time before I can get the information, as I believe he is away just now."

The letter containing that information was acknowledged by Sir Joseph Jonas on Nov. 11, 1913. On the same day Sir Joseph Jonas wrote a letter to his correspondent in Berlin, the translation of which was as follows: "Dear Mr. Gontard.—In consequence of your letter of Nov. 6 I have ascertained the following concerning the rifle factory; next week I shall know more. The works are at Crayford, in Kent, and are quite close to the Erith works of Vickers. They were formerly the Wolseley Motor Car Company's works, which were of considerable extent, and they are now about 10 times the size. In addition to the rifles which are to be made, a new patent gear is being laid down which I am told will revolutionize the gear of the cars; for the present we cannot find out how many rifles are being made by them. I shall find out more in course of time."

After further correspondence of a similar nature had been read by counsel the hearing was adjourned.

ULSTER OBSERVES TWELFTH OF JULY

Celebration Regarded as Expression of Ulster's Unswerving Loyalty to the Empire

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday)—The Orange procession, yesterday, accompanied by the music of the fife and drums, passed through dense crowds and was an imposing spectacle. At the special request of the thousands of brethren who are playing their part wherever the Empire's battle line extends, the 12th of July celebrations marking the two hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Boyne were observed with more life and color than has been displayed since pre-war days.

The gay and picturesque silken banners of the lodges with their rich emblazons of historic incidents and legends were once again unfurled. At Finaghy, Brother Col. R. H. Wallace C. B., the grand master of Belfast in the chair, received a rousing reception, and, in the course of a vigorous speech, referring to the Roman Catholic bishops said, "This proves our contention that Rome appoints the bishop, the bishop appoints the priest, the priest rules the people and the people elect members who make a majority and the majority forms a government. The government appoints the administration and, therefore, in Ireland under Home Rule Rome would govern and administer the country. Rome will never do that in Ulster."

It is estimated that between 70,000 and 80,000 people assembled at the meeting place at Finaghy. Sir Edward Carson was the principal speaker and said he had now been their leader for a number of years. No leader ever had more faithful followers and as time advanced they became more determined to go on till the end, until their enemies had been put into a position where they could no longer do them in Ulster any harm. He knew well that the descendants of the men who beat King James at the Boyne would never desert "the principles which were fought for and which were won in 1690."

Ulster's duty when war broke out, he said, was to forget its own domestic quarrels and to make one and take part in that greater battle. Continuing, he said the government had given them promises. "I repeat those promises," he declared, "which were founded on pledges of the government and on acts of Parliament. The promises were that so long as they were away and the war lasted there would be no question raised of Home Rule. We will keep those promises so far as we are concerned."

Friday—The anniversary so cherished in Ulster is being celebrated today. The spirit of rejoicing prevails today in Belfast and such a procession as was witnessed this 12th of July has not taken place since the commencement of the war. This year the famous fife and drums, the only music at the Battle of the Boyne, is to be heard as the procession passes through the streets. Hundreds of flags and banners and Orange sashes are to be seen also. The women's Orange lodges are represented for the first time, and it is estimated that the procession will take two hours to pass a given point. The streets are packed with people, each wearing an orange lily while thousands of small blue flags are being worn, with the red hand depicted on them in honor of Ulster heroes, whose courage at Thiepval, the Somme, Messines and Cambrai will always live in history.

A great change has taken place since Sir Edward Carson's last memorable visit. The Home Rule campaign was then in full swing, and there was much anxiety as to the future of Ireland. Today Home Rule is in abeyance, and Ulster, therefore, celebrates the anniversary with a light heart because of the removal of what was, not so long ago, considered a real danger to Ulster. Today's celebration may be taken as an expression of Ulster's unswerving loyalty to the King and the Empire and on all sides are heard the declaration that Ulster stands firm in the conviction that union is strength.

From early morning a roll of the drums, carried for the first time since the outbreak of the war, was heard throughout Ulster, as local lodges formed up to march to various meeting places in a perfectly peaceful and orderly manner.

NAVY JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Capt. George R. Clark was nominated today by President Wilson to be Judge Advocate-General of the Navy with rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.

ALLIES SEND MORE HELP TO MURMANSK

(Continued from page one)

Caucasus and southward becomes more to the Allies in Persia and Afghanistan. Germany, so far, has met with little opposition in Central and Southern Russia, except in the Ukraine, where there has been much damage to property and determined resistance to German demands for supplies. In Trans-Caucasia the Turks are stoutly opposed by approximately 25,000 Armenians based on Baku. These are expected to fight till the last, and will sack the town, rather than leave it for the Turks, but the Armenians are not expected to resist the Germans, who, it is said, will offer them protection.

Germany has 32 divisions on the eastern front, but they are mostly troops of a quality which would be of little use in the West.

German aims in the North are thought to be to push through to Volodga, thus isolating Central Russia from communication with the outside world through Archangel or Kola. This would involve the severance also of the Murman Railway, and Germany would then be free to take full economic advantage of Central Russia.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—German official circles are of the opinion, says a Berlin dispatch to the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung of Essen, that in the event of civil war breaking out in Russia, the vital interests of Germany would force her to act on her own account in order to eject the British in the north. (The reference here is evidently to the Murman coast region where allied forces have landed for the protection of supplies sent to Russia by the Entente.)

Intervention by Japan in Siberia, adds the dispatch, is regarded as of secondary importance, because Russia, having no interests divergent with those of Japan, would soon succeed in arriving at an understanding with her.

Protest Against Brest Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—Representatives of the Estonian Republic in Sweden have issued a protest against the Brest treaty's violation of the republic's rights, and the character of the German occupation and the administration of its territory, adding an appendix giving the sources on which the protest is based.

Austrian Ambassador to Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Baron Otto von Franks, the Austrian chargé d'affaires at Copenhagen, has been appointed Austro-Hungarian representative at Moscow.

Siberian Ruler Named

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The allied powers will have the full support of the new Siberian Government, according to assurances sent by Lieut. Gen. Horvath, who has been proclaimed provisional ruler of Siberia, to the correspondent of The Daily Mail at Harbin. From his headquarters at Pograditsa, in eastern Manchuria, General Horvath has telegraphed the correspondent as follows:

"Paragraph 5 of the program of my government, which establishes the renewal of all treaties with the allied powers, is at once confirmation of the firm intention on our part to act in complete accord with our brave allies, and to return to the Russian ranks those who are fighting with the enemy."

General Horvath, who has been vice-president and general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is anti-German as well as anti-Bolshevik. At Grodekovo he announced he would repeal all Bolshevik decrees, restore fully all allied treaties, both political and commercial; reestablish a disciplined non-political army and restore property. He also favors Siberian autonomy and religious freedom.

Bolsheviks on Arctic Coast

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—A few days ago, the Tidens Tegn says it learned from Vardoe, 2000 Russian Bolshevik troops arrived at Murman, on the Arctic Coast. Counter-Revolutionaries disarmed them and allowed them to return to Moscow.

Treaty of Bucharest

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—"One or two more such peace treaties and we are lost," exclaims Herr von Graefe, a Conservative member of the Reichstag, in an indictment of Dr. von Kuehlmann's "No indemnity, no annexations" peace treaty of Bucharest. The article which is published in the Pan-German Deutsche Zeitung, develops four points as follows: "First—Austria-Hungary has received by frontier rectification the lion's share of the most valuable Rumanian territory, and not our enemies but we have to shoulder our billions of war debt."

"Second—The petroleum agreement is an absolute swindle. By it the banks profit and not the German people, who will have to pay dearly for their oil."

"Third—We get Rumanian grain at usury prices, of which the Rumanian treasury is sure to grab the main part by way of export duties, so it is we who pay an indemnity to Rumania. The dynamic question and the position of Jews in Rumania are dealt with on the basis of the Berlin treaty of 1878, when self-determination and rights and non-interference in international affairs or conquered states had not been invented."

The writer declares the German people have been badly humbugged and that when their eyes are opened

they will heap maledictions upon the heads of those who drafted the Bucharest treaty.

Bolshevik Unity Impaired

MOSCOW, Russia (Saturday)—(via Amsterdam)—Speaking at the All Russian Soviet conference now in session here, Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, declared that he had received news from the front that unity among the Soviet troops had suffered as the result of Anglo-French propaganda. Part of the Bolshevik force, he added, had "deserted to the enemy."

SALESMEN CARRY FEWER TRUNKS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Commenting on the new order issued by the War Industries Board, that dry goods salesmen carry fewer trunks, the Springfield Republican says in an editorial:

The War Industries Board has called upon dry goods wholesalers to cut down the number of trunks carried by their salesmen. It appears that there are only 9700 baggage cars in the country, and that last year 24,000,000 sample trunks constituted 30 per cent of the baggage carried free by railroads. It has come to be a matter of common knowledge that the baggage car service is inadequate. One reason for this is that many baggage cars have been converted into diners for troop trains. Baggage cars are also wanted to carry troop train luggage, because the use of freight cars for this purpose slows down trains. Here is a development calculated to make the country realize that we are at war and must do everything possible to help the government carry through the great business it has in hand.

MOTOR TRUCKING INDUSTRY GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Organization of the motor trucking industry in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania to care for the short-haul freight business through this territory, in which freight congestion has been most acute much of the time, is rapidly developing and bidding fair to reach a degree of permanence that will make it an after-war trade. Considerable long-distance hauling is also being done. This, however, is mainly by manufacturing and distributing concerns not engaged in strictly essential war business and which, consequently, find it difficult to procure regular rail service.

Chambers of Commerce in towns through this section of the country are fostering the motor truck business. Regular freight schedules are being established and truck freight houses opened in the towns affected. Way stations between the larger towns are to be opened, thereby affording the less populous intervening centers access to the same facilities.

Status of Germans in Hawaiian Islands

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Persons of German birth who were granted special rights of citizenship by the provisional government of Hawaii, and who have proceeded on the assumption that this privilege gave them the status of citizens of the United States when Hawaii became a territory, without formal naturalization, are not citizens, but German aliens, says S. C. Huber, United States attorney, who is now investigating to determine how many persons of such dubious status are in the territory. They will be compelled to register as enemy aliens and place themselves under the jurisdiction of the local federal officials.

DUTCH PROTEST SENT TO BRITAIN

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday)—The Dutch Government has charged the Netherlands Minister at London to protest against the violation of Dutch territory by an airplane on June 22, when the machine dropped two bombs near Ouderschen, wounding one person and causing material damage. Examination of fragments of the bomb, it is stated, established that the missile was of British manufacture.

The government also asks compensation for damage.

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VON HERTLING GIVES GERMAN VIEWS ON QUESTION OF PEACE

(Continued from page one)

and our people in the economic domain, and naturally, also security in regard to the future. This is completely in conformity with my point of view in regard to Belgium, but how this point of view can be established in detail depends upon the future of negotiations, and on this point I am unable to give binding declarations."

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—A German official telegram received here today says:

"With regard to the statements made on Thursday by the Imperial Chancellor in the Main Committee of the Reichstag regarding Belgium, a view has spread among the public which may give rise to misunderstanding. We are, therefore, giving in full that part of the Chancellor's speech. He said: 'The present possession of Belgium only means we have a pawn for future negotiations. We have no intention to keep Belgium in any form whatever. By the expression pawn is meant that one does not intend to keep what one has in one's hand as a pawn if negotiations bring a favorable result.'"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—At Thursday's session of the Reichstag Main Committee in Berlin the Progressives, the deputies of the Center Party and the Socialists criticized a contract which had been entered into between the government and the Westmark Land Company, which intends to purchase estates in Alsace-Lorraine and settle them with persons "who are reliable from a national standpoint."

Mathias Erzberger, the Center Party leader, who declared that neither of the Alsace-Lorraine legislative chambers favored the contract, said his party would vote against it.

Opinions on Minister's Fall

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—German papers are insisting that von Kuehlmann's fall means no change of foreign policy, the continuity of which is guaranteed by von Hertling's retention of office and adding that the Chancellor has telegraphed to von Payer, the Vice-Chancellor, from Main Headquarters to that effect, adding that from a conversation with von Hintze, he was confident that the latter would support his policy.

The Vorwärts, however, maintains that a change of policy is impending and declares that in the present circumstances von Kuehlmann's dismissal must have an absolutely devastating effect. It now appears that the adjournment of the Reichstag on receipt of the news was a move to prevent the Majority Socialists from voting against the credits in the heat of the moment and official confirmation of von Hintze's appointment is being withheld to give time for the feeling to subside.

Press Comments on Speech

PARIS, France (Saturday)—(Havas Agency)—Count von Hertling's speech in the Reichstag last Thursday, says Le Matin, was one of the most awkward attempts of its kind. L'Homme Libre, M. Clemenceau's organ, writing in a similar vein, wonders if it is not the German Chancellor's last speech before his downfall.

Vienna Denies Peace Rumors
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A semi-official telegram received here today from Vienna says: "There have been many rumors lately to the effect that Austro-Hun-

garian agents in Spain and Switzerland have been seeking to establish contact with Entente emissaries with a view to making overtures for peace. All such rumors are unfounded."

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for rational prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted in favor, 13.
Number that have voted against, 1.
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 29.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.

State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):
LOUISIANA—May 23.

Breweries Non-Essential

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission of the House reported on Friday communications to the effect that the board has been making a regular practice of refusing licenses either for the exportation or importation of malt liquors, and the Railroad Administration reported that it has refused to transport machinery and supplies to breweries. The basis of the action in both cases was the classification of breweries as non-essential industries.

IMPEACHMENT OF RUMANIAN CABINET

BUCHAREST, Rumania (Friday)—

Deputy Stroici today introduced a motion in Parliament demanding the impeachment of the members of the former Rumanian Cabinet, headed by J. C. Bratianu, for their connection with the entry of Rumania into the war. The statesmen mentioned by the deputy were J. C. Bratianu, former Premier; E. Costinesco, former Minister of Finance; A. Constantinesco, former Minister of Agriculture; V. G. Mortuzum, former Minister of Interior; Dr. C. Angelesco, former Minister of Public Works; and Take Joneescu, former Minister without portfolio.

The Bratianu Cabinet was formed in January, 1914, and, except for a reconstruction in the latter part of 1916, continued in office until last February.

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BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF RURAL ENGLAND

Mr. Galsworthy Sees Prospect of Well-Populated Countryside and Cooperative Holdings — Good Housing

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England.—The printing of some excellent articles by John Galsworthy in the pages of *The Daily Chronicle* and a meeting of the Farmers' Club seem to have taken place almost simultaneously. They are both interesting doings and they go to show that despite all political differences and economic points of view, the agricultural theme is very much in men's minds. Mr. Galsworthy sees visions, visions of a beautiful, but practical kind of England 30 years hence. At that day the 9,000,000 of rural population have become 18,000,000 and the general census has risen another 9,000,000. The towns, clean and large, will be garden-surrounded and in the allotments the leisure hours of the workers are spent. Cooperative holdings and good gardens are plentiful, while well-built roads, canals and modern means of transport to insure a quick market. England no longer draws her food from other lands, she is self-supporting, no longer dependent upon sea-borne supply, but using all the resources that industry, good climate and soil can yield to her people.

The picture is no mere phantasy, it is merely what can be, if the desirability of enlarging the scope of agricultural industry is supported by the whole nation. Farms are letting and selling all over England, the only serious drawback is labor, and labor when arranged upon a permanent basis after the war means proper housing accommodation. There really lies the crux of the whole matter. Up and down the country people discuss the Local Government Board promise of government assistance for the building of houses municipally, yet while some approve of the policy, there is the other point of view which must have its hearing, that of the many men who desire to see the encouragement of private enterprise in building, as against that of building at the public expense in country districts. The Farmers' Club thrashed the matter out.

The farmer, said Mr. J. O. Steed, would be the first to rejoice in the improved housing of rural workers, and since the government had adopted the method of partnership with local authorities, he wished to extend that method so as to admit of a partnership between the local authority and the private builder. The speaker recognized the difficulty of distinguishing between grants and loans of public money made to private individuals, but he felt that the objection would not apply to loans at a low rate of interest. The loan by the local authority would be permanent, and repayments would be in the nature of a rent-charge. Objection to the "tied" cottage is a very old political "bone." Mr. Steed evidently sees no harm in it under certain conditions, and he went so far as to say that it was the crux of the matter. He would have headed the mission at Stockholm that some of their people had been anxious to participate in. The whole plot was now clearly revealed. Mr. Roberts said that he was opposed to meeting enemy representatives so long as the war lasted. Scheideemann would have come as the representative of the Kaiser, and he had no desire to meet either his representative or any of the Junker class.

National unity was necessary now; it would be equally so when peace was declared. Unless they maintained national cooperation they would be unable to cope with the problems that would arise. Germany was not yet defeated, and unless they continued to present a united front there was real danger ahead of them. If Germany would win, life would be intolerable to all peoples nurtured in the atmosphere of freedom. Britons would then become hewers of wood and drawers of water to the most brutal aristocracy the world had ever known.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—With a view to increasing the efficiency of the school system some changes have been made in the regulations relating to the public schools. It is compulsory for all schools to fly the Canadian flag, weather permitting, on such days as the school is in operation. The singing of the British national anthem must form part of the daily opening and closing exercises. Plans of schools must be approved by the Department of Education. Trustees must make provision for cleaning, heating, and ventilating schools.

ALGERIAN FINANCE REPORT FAVORABLE

Cost of Progressive Legislation Met by Taxation — Final Abolition of the Arabian Taxes

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

PARIS, France.—The session of the Financial Delegations of Algeria has just been held and has been attended with highly important results, the business being of unusual consequence. These delegations were first established 20 years ago for the purpose of enabling the general body of taxpayers to express their views on questions of taxation through the agency of elected delegates. There are three such delegations, and they represent, respectively, the French colonists, French taxpayers other than colonists and the Muhammadan natives. The budget, which is prepared by the Governor with the guidance of the Minister of the Interior, is discussed and voted by the Financial Delegations and the Superior Council, the latter being composed of elected members and high officials.

At the opening of the sitting of the Financial Delegations on this occasion, the recently appointed Governor-General, M. Jonnart, received a warmly worded telegram from General Lyautey, Resident-General in Morocco, declaring the close solidarity that exists between Algeria and Morocco, and stating that the Taza-Fez road, which will be completed this year, and the railway which will be finished in 1919, will open up the most brilliant possibilities for economic traffic between the two countries, and by this means their common effort to make the greatest possible contribution to the mother country will be developed. General Lyautey thanked M. Jonnart for all the assistance he had so willingly and with so much cordiality rendered him, with the object of removing everything in the nature of separate barriers between the two possessions. M. Jonnart handed over this telegram to the president of the Financial Delegations and asked him to read it to the assembly. The sittings, by the way, are now open to the public for the first time.

In opening the session, M. Jonnart made a speech in which he stated frankly the financial position of the colony, which had been much affected by the European war. The budget he presented showed a deficit of 49,000,000 francs. The increase of expenses, resulting particularly from the application of Algeria of the laws allowing indemnities or grants to officials to cope with the extra cost of living, amounted to 35,000,000 francs. To make up for this deficit, the Governor-General proposes to make new taxes that will bring in 17,000,000 francs, to increase existing taxation, to apply income tax, and effect various other forms of imposts. The remaining 32,000,000 francs of the deficit will be dealt with by advances by the Bank of Algeria. The establishment of the income tax will carry with it the abolition of the Arabian taxes. This in itself is an important reform, which will tend to the assimilation of the Europeans and natives from the fiscal point of view. It is one that has been called for for a long time past, and it is one of the principal reforms that came within the schemes of M. Jonnart when he was nominated as Governor-General.

Other reforms that have been projected for the betterment of the moral and material situation of the native population are the object of measures and decrees which were laid before the government by the Governor-General in April. These proposals embrace the expansion of the native electoral franchise, the more effective participation by Muhammadan members in the local assemblies, the withdrawal from the special native laws and restrictions, and exceptional jurisdictions, and also some generous modifications in the naturalization laws. "The Muhammadans of Algeria," said M. Jonnart, "fight at the front by the side of our sons; they fall for the same cause. They are children of the great French family, worthy of all our care and our attention. The general aspect of Algerian policy can only be harmonized with the plans and the high ideal of French policy. Measures of a liberal and trusting character will bear witness of the gratitude of France for her Muhammadan subjects."

In the same way it is necessary to extend the franchises which have obtained in this colony since 1900, because the French of Algeria have given, in this war, the measure of their valor and their patriotism. Algerian troops have always been in the front rank. Algerians in the rear have compiled courageously with all the restrictions that the situation has demanded. Land transports, and more particularly maritime transports, are considerably reduced, so that the arrangements for the food supply of the colony as well as the export of its products meet with many difficulties. It is war! Nothing will break the intangible block of our national energies, but the preoccupations of the present hour, disturbing as they are, will not absorb our activities. Already we are confronted with highly important after-war problems. Algeria will have a great and splendid task to perform in participating in the work of reconstruction of the national forces. In Algerian administration the study of a double program is pursued. In the first place it is desired to develop agricultural and industrial organizations, which are still too embryonic in character, and in the second place, by a happy combination of effort, it will seek to recuperate and even to increase the human capital upon which the war has made such a terrible drain."

M. Jonnart went on to explain many

of the points of this double program, and his remarks were continually applauded by the members of the delegations, who were evidently pleased with the statement of French governmental policy.

Sitting in full session afterward, the financial delegations unanimously: "The Algerian Financial Delegations address to our armies by land and sea, and to the allied armies, the enthusiastic homage of their admiration for their sublime heroism, declaring their confidence, which is firmer than ever, in the victory of right and liberty. They express to the energetic government of the great patriot, Clemenceau, their entire confidence, and declare anew the entire devotion of all classes of the Algerian population to the cause of the mother country, which is that of justice and of true civilization. 'Vive la France! Vive les Alliés!'"

LETTERS

(No. 153)

"Made in Germany"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

During the past few years there has been a healthy awakening in the minds of thoughtful men and women regarding social insurance. An awakening regarding the evil influences which developed this viper in Germany and which have nourished it in America. These sinister and smiling factors of German propaganda have now concentrated their forces in California, in an endeavor to establish social insurance in this State. To effect this purpose a legislative amendment is necessary.

The highest duty of every American citizen is not only to awake, but to keep awake! His duty is to withstand attack though covert, to locate the methods by which German propaganda continues to stupefy our countrymen. To illustrate this apathy in the minds of many who are earnestly patriotic, many who unselfishly love their fellowmen, permit me to tell of a speech delivered by Richard Hunter, the special guest of the evening, under auspices of the Conference of Social Agencies, April 18, 1918, at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Mr. Hunter, who is a prominent member of the Stokes group of pacifists, frankly told of his travels in Germany and of the extraordinary efficiency there developed by the establishment of social insurance. One striking instance was his description of long lines of children and adults waiting for their daily doses of cod liver oil. He told of the irresistible force of the German soldiers, owing, as he expressed it, to governmental control in youth. He referred to "the wavering lines of the Allies" as due to lack of social insurance. He described the advantage of a central form for government—that is—the Reichstag—as compared with the American form of government with its Legislature in every state. He stated that in developing great issues, such as social insurance, a group of men interested in such a movement could more readily attain their ends when it was necessary to deal with one legislative power. But in America—he paused—then added—your Constitution is moth eaten! The following day the conference, not without discussion, adopted resolutions in favor of social insurance.

For several generations German propaganda has swept steadily forward—unchecked. For many centuries an even greater menace to civilization has smoldered and flashed along its course—unchecked! And why? Because the average man prefers to do his thinking by proxy. The words of Jesus were: What I say unto you I say unto all—watch!

(Signed) C. C. V. REEVE.
Santa Barbara, Cal., June 26, 1918.

Better Elevator Inspection

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

How urgent is the need for additional practical elevator inspectors for our city and State is evidenced by a perusal of the records of the Industrial Accident Board for the last four years.

To write laws upon the statute books and then fail to provide the means for seeing that they are put into effect by both our city and State is obviously as futile as to have an elevator installed by a practical man and then have it examined by a gas inspector, who testified a few months ago at a hearing before the civil service commissioners that he received his knowledge of elevator mechanism from books read at our Public Library.

This is typical of the majority of inspectors that have been associated with the elevator division of the Boston Building Department for over 20 years, who have been receiving 50 per cent more salary than the practical men recently appointed.

For the last number of years the inspection force for both our city and State has been pitifully small. To think that a State of the size of Massachusetts, with its 40,000 or more establishments employing hundreds of thousands of people, hasn't a practical elevator man on its roll of inspectors in the building department of the district police is a reflection upon the powers that govern.

So far as Boston is concerned, there is immediate need for our Chief Executive to have the new building commission make an investigation at once into the personnel of the elevator division, and satisfy himself that every man inspecting is a thoroughly practical man.

(Signed) JOHN C. MACDONALD.
Boston, July 8, 1918.

DISLOYAL UTTERANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Charged with saying he hoped the Germans would drive the English into the sea, Harry Fate of Gull Lake, Sask., has been committed for trial and admitted to bail on bonds of \$5000.

IMPORTANT STEP IN ZIONIST MOVEMENT

Rabbis of Jerusalem Agree to Use of Hebrew in Schools, Thus Removing Obstacle in Establishing Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—From Jerusalem has come the information, telegraphed to London by the Weizmann Zionist Commission, that, as a result of a conference, the rabbis of Jerusalem have "agreed generally to proposals for the use of Hebrew in the Yeshiboth and schools, and that a committee had been nominated to discuss details with the Zionist Commission." It was added that the effect on the Jewries of the world, in relation to the Zionist movement, would be far reaching. What this development exactly meant to the Zionist movement, Dr. Zokolow, the representative of Zionism in London, explained at some length to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the headquarters of the movement in Piccadilly.

"The rabbis of Jerusalem, representatives of various Yeshiboth or religious schools, are deeply engaged in religious practices," said Dr. Zokolow. "You must realize that they are not of this world and they have no notion of the real meaning of Zionism as a national movement. Like the monks of medieval Europe, they are devoted to religious studies and, in the same way, they are somewhat superstitious and favor extreme ritual." No, answered Dr. Zokolow, in reply to a question, "it cannot be said that they were antagonistic to our movement, but they have always regarded Palestine as a place of worship, rather than a place to live in. In fact, Jews have gone to end their days there as in a holy place. The large numbers of Jewish pilgrims have not been of the type who could either support themselves or develop the land; they have had to be given financial aid from Jews in all parts of the world. They have been very pious and harmless, but rather lazy and superstitious with very many so-called rabbis, quite out of proportion to the population. Every other Jew one meets may be called a rabbi."

"Of course, when we started the Zionist movement," continued Dr. Zokolow, "quite a different class of Jew began to emigrate to Palestine, young men; physically strong, mentally well developed and with progressive ideas, pioneers of the agricultural development of the country. They were moved and inspired by a religious idea, but they had no keenness for forms and ritual laws; in fact, they considered themselves rather a Jewish nationality than a religious community. Let me make my meaning quite plain: this new type of settler was no less enthusiastic as to his religion, but in a more broad-minded way. And it was but natural that between these two classes, these young men and the rabbis, with their medieval outlook, there should have been a gulf fixed. Not that the rabbis ever persecuted or interfered with the new settlers, but there was no harmony or organization to combine the two classes into one community. Now, however, prospects have opened out for a new Palestine, and a commission has been sent out under my colleague, Dr. Weizmann, with the authorization of the British Government, to inquire into conditions there. I must say that I am exceedingly glad that we have got into touch with the Jewish orthodox class in Jerusalem, and that there is every reason to hope that all this confusion and chaos which has prevailed in Palestinian Jewry will disappear, and the whole of Jewry will be organized into one body."

It is this question of unity among the Jews in Palestine which is such an important factor in the harmonious political development of the country as Dr. Zokolow proceeded to show. "I very much hope," he said at this point, "that the suzerain power in Palestine will be Great Britain; Great Britain by herself, or perhaps as a trustee of the other allied great powers. It is most essential that Palestinian Jewry, craving to establish a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, should be organized into one body, because otherwise official relations with Jews atomized into a number of sections and factions would be impossible. And this brings me to the subject of language."

"One of the principal points of the Zionist program is the revival of the old language of the Bible, the Hebrew language, as a living tongue spoken by all and used for teaching in schools. The Zionists have made it a condition that Hebrew should be introduced into the religious schools conducted by the rabbis and I am very glad that they have accepted this condition. It is practically the most important progress made in this attempt to win over the rabbis. This introduction of the Hebrew language in schools means acceptance of the national idea of Zionism and will produce, I hope, a very favorable impression in the Jewish world, especially in Russia. There is no idea of Hebrew being made the language of the Jews anywhere but in Palestine, but if there is to be a Jewish national center there must be a Jewish national language. The importance of it is seen when the conditions in this matter of language which have prevailed in Palestine are considered. Yiddish built on the old German language, Spanish derived from Spanish, Arabic, Persian—the Jews of Palestine have been talking all these. It has been a regular case of the Tower of Babel. No nationality could exist with so many languages; the idea is to have one, the real language of the Jews. In the Zionist schools Hebrew has been taught from the first, but in the schools of the rabbis there has been a confusion of tongues. The rabbi belonging to the Ashkenazim, the German rite, could not understand the Spanish, the Sephardim, one of the results of every one speaking a different language!"

Some English newspapers having mentioned and commented on the formation in Berlin of a society entitled "Pro Palestine" Dr. Zokolow was asked if he knew anything of it. "Very little, just what was mentioned in the press," he said, and remarked that the idea of the British Government had made its declaration in favor of Zionism, followed by identical declarations on the part of the French and the Italian governments, there had been on the other side a certain tendency to compete and to let it be seen that Germany also is ready to offer the Jews some way of securing establishment in Palestine. "I do not know anything officially," repeated Dr. Zokolow, "and we have no communication whatever with the Jewries of the Central Empires. There is nothing in all these attempts which can affect in any way the great importance and the political value of the declarations granted in such a generous way by the great governments of the allied countries. The Germans have not treated their Jewish subjects in such a way as to give us any faith in their promises of protection!"

THE OUTSIDE THE EDDY REFRIGERATOR

Has three coats of best lead and oil under the varnish. INSIST ON PAINT—NOT JUST VARNISH. The Best Dealers Sell the Eddy. MANUFACTURED BY D. EDDY & SONS CO., Boston, Mass. Send for Catalog. Mailed Free.

FARM LOANS UNPAID IN ARGENTINA

Government Experiencing Difficulty in Collecting as the Conditions Have Been Unfavorable for Agriculturists

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Last year, in view of the world-wide demand for cereals, the National Government undertook to assist farmers in producing large crops by loaning them money with which to buy seeds, with the understanding that the loans would be repaid after the harvest. These loans aggregated 14,000,000 pesos, which is equivalent to \$5,500,000 gold. Now the government is experiencing a great deal of difficulty in collecting these loans.

The agriculturists have repaid only 6,000,000 pesos and have been so negligent in meeting their obligations to the government, that the President has appointed employees of the Department of Agriculture and of the Bank of the Nation to go through the country and collect the moneys that were loaned to the farmers.

In the majority of cases, these collecting agents will have to bring legal pressure to bear, since the private measures previously adopted have given no results. Their mission will be rather difficult one, as they will have to act promptly and show tolerance in cases where it is evident that the retention of the funds has not been due to bad faith.

Many of the delays have been due to the difficult and intermittent nature of the transactions relating to the disposal of the harvest, for, despite the generally acclaimed convention with the Allies for the disposal of Argentine cereals, the farmer who actually raised the cereals has obtained little if any benefit from this agreement and in many cases has been unable to make any profit because of the increased railway freights and the unusually high cost of bags. The convention with the Allies provided that the grains must be in bags and delivered at the port of Rosario or Buenos Aires.

The much discussed F. O. B. clause of the convention with the Allies has prevented the farmer of Argentina from making much profit out of his harvest for it practically has put an end to buying on the farm, which was done before, and has obliged the farmer to send his grain to port ready for export. With bags at 50 cents gold and more each and railway freights 20 per cent over what they were last year, the Argentine farmers have been thankful to clear expenses on their year's work.

Yarn Direct to You
High-grade pure worsted Australian knitting yarn at practically wholesale prices. In knits, navy, oxford, mink, white and natural. Club rates for bulk orders.

Victory Brand
at 80c per Skein, f.o.b. Boston
Will make regular monthly deliveries to Red Cross chapters and clubs to be used for when ready for shipment.
Send 10¢ What to knit to do my bit. Samples and prices on mail orders on request.

Lincoln Yarn Co.
97 Bedford Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Mapleine THE GOLDEN FLAVOR

It has a delicious "mapley" smack, enjoyed by all, and is a pure vegetable extract, most wholesome.

2 oz. bottle 25c
Grocers Sell It
4c stamps and trade mark brings Recipe Book.
CRESCENT MFG. CO.
Dept. 11
SEATTLE, WASH.

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Massachusetts Trust Co.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
\$5.00 per year and upwards.
Storage for silver and valuables at reasonable rates.
Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts
235 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

TREMONT STREET
NEAR WEST

Chandler & Co.

ESTABLISHED
A CENTURYDrawn from
Hat shown by
Chandler & Co.New Satin and Taffeta Hats
Also Maline and Velvet Combinations

Included are new smart brim hats and jaunty close hats so desirable for immediate and late summer wear.

These models have all the style, grace and charm of hats sold earlier in the season at 25.00 and 38.00. All specially priced

10.00 15.00 25.00

(Second Floor)

Another Shipment of

Misses' Wool Jersey Suits

at the very special price of

18.50

For sport, street and traveling wear with attractive pockets, belt, and collar; in the fashionable colors, blue, copen, tan, rookie, oxford, yellow, etc. Values 25.00 to 30.00. Sizes 14-20.

Mail orders filled.

(Third floor.)

Sport and Automobile Driving Gloves

Value 2.25. Price 1.75

Washable Chamis and Doeskin, made from fine selected skins—wash with soap and water as easily as a handkerchief.

(Street Floor)

2,000 Cotton Skirts

3.95 and 5.00

Gabardine leads Skirts of the finer kinds. Mannish set-in pockets, big pearl buttons, wide belts, straightline styles in the right length, right finish, right quality. In all sizes; waist bands from 24 to 36 inches. Also Satinette English Needlecord and Waffle Cloth Skirts.

(Street Floor)

FOR WOMEN

Have You Seen Our Popular Cotton Dresses

FOR MISSES

8.75 10.75 15.00

Hundreds of airy voile dresses—in styles often affected by Georgettes—in materials that are so fine that they actually look like Georgette. Many are made from English twisted voiles purchased by us months ago—in pastel shades and cool looking grays and blues.

Of the models sketched the one on the left is made from our material. Its flowing tunic and sleeves give it an emphatically summery air. The revers are of gleaming, washable white satin. Price 15.00.

The other dress is also made from our material, beautifully cut and carefully finished. The filed edged collar and crochet buttons make this dress exceedingly dainty. Price 15.00.

AT 10.75 there are plain voiles in summer shades and figured voiles in artistic pattern and colors. The models are most desirable.

AT 8.75 there are several attractive styles that are as well finished as the more expensive ones—and the materials are as pretty. There are dainty flowered dresses with organdie trimmings, as well as practical dresses in dark figured patterns.

(Fourth Floor)



15.00



15.00

Philippine Gowns and Chemises

Hand Made
Hand Embroidered
Hand Scalloped

2.45

to

3.95

When it comes to comparing values in underwear, possibly we are as good judges as anybody in the country. We have had an underwear department for nearly a hundred years and have had underwear from every good source where it is made. In all our experience we have never offered anything better—probably never anything as good as the gowns and chemises in this sale at 2.45 to 3.95.

This underwear has just arrived. The order was probably placed by the people who control the looms in the Philippines more than a year ago.

It is marvelous the amount of exquisite hand embroidery on these pieces, and not only is there a large amount of it, but it is very beautiful.

(Fourth Floor)

July Markdown Sale

Next week will see a continuance of July's markdown sale, particularly in laces, trimmings, silks, robes. In other departments odd pieces will be disposed of quickly at sale prices. For example:

Net Flouncing, with sequin trimming, 7.95 yd. quality, 2.95
 Black Sequin and Jet All-over, 10.00 yd. quality, 4.50
 Princess Applique Band, 10.50 yd. quality, 4.95
 Black and Gold Net, 2.00 yd. quality, .95c
 Ecru, Black and Gold Flounce, 6.50 quality, 2.50
 Ecru French Net, 2.25 yd. quality, .75c
 Dress Pattern, French Novelty Chiffon, 10.50
 Dress Pattern, striped mohair, 9.00
 Dress Pattern, checked serge, 12.50
 Suit Pattern, brown broadcloth, 19.50
 Novelty Coat Lining, 4.00 yard quality, 2.95
 Satin, 40 inches wide, 2.00 yd. quality, 1.65
 Dress Pattern, novelty foulard, 8.50
 Suit Pattern, plum-colored serge, 15.00
 Silk Coatees, hand embroidered, 28.50 quality, 15.00
 Bodices, spangled, beaded, 15.00 to 25.00 qualities, 8.50 to 13.50
 Lace Robe, filet lace trimmed, 48.00 quality, 12.50
 Semi-Made Suits, 19.50 and 22.50 qualities, 16.50
 Tunics, with draperies, solid spangles, 38.00 quality, 19.50
 Navy Spangled Net Tunic, 28.50 quality, 13.50
 Black Tunic, hand embroidered, 48.00 quality, 16.50
 Misses' Net Tunic, 22.50 quality, 10.00
 Batiste Waists, 5.75 quality, 4.50
 Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, 3.95 quality, 3.00
 Hand-Embroidered Centerpieces, 250 quality, 1.15
 Silk Sport Coats, 12.50 quality, 8.50
 Tan Tricotine Suits, 60.00 quality, 39.50
 Screen Curtains, cluny lace trimmed, 5.00 and 6.00 qualities, 4.00
 Misses' Canton Crepe Silk Suits, 35.00 quality, 29.50
 Figured Voile Dresses, 13.75 quality, 10.75
 Holland Prints, 1.25 yard qualities, 65c and 75c
 Navy Taffeta Hats, 15.00 quality, 10.00
 Embroidered Glove Silk Vests, 3.00 quality, 2.35
 Gabardine Skirts, with pockets, 5.95 quality, 4.85
 Sheffield Plate Sandwich Plates, 4.50 quality, 3.75
 Mahogany Reading Stand, 25.00 quality, 13.50
 Kimonos, fancy voile, 3.50 quality, 2.50
 Misses' Taffeta Dresses, 19.50 and 29.50 qualities, 15.00
 Custom-Made Voile Dresses, 20.00 quality, 15.00
 Black Taffeta Dresses, 17.50 quality, 13.75
 Tan Velours Street Coats, 35.00 quality, 19.50
 Navy Serge Suits, 45.00 quality, 35.00
 Table Cloths, all linen, 6.75 quality, 5.65
 Misses' Georgette Crepe Waists, 7.50 quality, 6.50
 Elvira Corsets, 5.00 and 6.00 qualities, 3.95
 Beluchistan Rugs, 3.8x2, 15.00 quality, 8.50

Good News Today—The Arrival of

50 BOLIVIA COATS

Just in time to use for summer travel and touring.

Bolivia is now out of the market entirely, but we planned months ahead, and now offer you a saving of 10.00 on each coat. There are two special styles—

One model for the larger figure has an effectively stitched back. The front has tabs at the waist-line, skirt flares gracefully from the waist. Price.....65.00

These coats are no more expensive than during the past season.

(Third Floor)

Another model has youthful straight lines. An attractive feature of the back being three slot seams ending in arrow-heads. It is belted all around. Taupe, brown, navy, black, wistaria. Price.....65.00



Misses' Crepe de Chine Dresses

When all is said and done crepe de chine is the ideal fabric for sport and outdoor wear. Aside from the fact that it is cool, light and soft, it has the "give" that is so desirable in the out-of-door summer dress.

Among other desirable models we feature the one sketched. It is made of lustrous crepe de chine—fashioned along slender, youthful lines—embroidery of soutache in self color being the only trimming. Navy, flesh, white, gray.

All priced.....25.00

(Fifth Floor)

New Waists
Voile and Batiste At 5.00

THERE ARE SEVERAL ATTRACTIVE MODELS in either batiste or chiffon finished voile, each reflecting some distinct feature. One voile waist, fastening at the shoulder, has its round neck outlined with rows of knife pleating, the cuff carrying out the same idea. Another has a square vestee effect with a collar lying flat at the back and simulating the shawl style in front. Others feature dot embroidery in colors or white, veining, etc.....5.00

Just arrived—two new models in Georgette, in flesh or white. Special values at.....7.50

Thousands of waists to select from at.....2.00 and 2.95

New models are being added daily in batiste and voile. Included are simple and elaborate styles, in button-front effects, side fastening.

Side fastening waists and slip-over models.

(Street Floor)

Just Out of Our Own Workrooms

New Custom-Made Dresses

Afternoon Dresses in Satin, panel model with long silk fringe and vest of embroidered Georgette. Black, navy and taupe.....49.50

Afternoon Dresses in Satin, long-line model with corded tunic and belt. Black and navy.....55.00

STREET DRESSES, in serge and satin, with panels embroidered in back.....45.00

New Tailored Dresses

Serge and Wool Jersey

Panel dresses—Straight-line dresses—Tunic dresses—Pleated dresses—Semi-fitted dresses—Braided, embroidered, soutache and button trimmed dresses. 20.00—25.00—35.00—45.00

(Fourth Floor)

TZECHS IN ACCORD WITH JUGO-SLAVS

Growing Desire in Both Camps
to Overcome Councils of Com-
promise With the Existing
Order Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—Such
accounts as are available of the doings
and attitude of the subject races in
the Dual Monarchy point to the
growth of increasing solidarity be-
tween the Tzechs and the Jugo-Slavs,
and to the overcoming in both camps
of such councils of indecision and
compromise with the existing order
as are to be found in their midst.

At a joint meeting of the Tzech Union
and of the Jugo-Slav Club early in
May, for instance, the identity between
the interests of the two peoples and
the interdependence of the Tzech and
Jugo-Slav questions was greatly em-
phasized. Both Dr. Korosec, who pre-
sided, and Deputy Stanek spoke of the
importance of the Tzech-Jugo-Slav
alliance, while Dr. Tresic pointed out
how the old method of "Divide et
impera" was still applied in the Dual
Monarchy, Vienna having consistently
promoted those currents among the
Jugo-Slavs that were calculated to
weaken national unity. It had incited
the Croats against the Serbs and vice
versa, he pointed out; had erected
barriers between the Slovenes and
Serbo-Croats, and had inspired the
Roman Catholic with fear of the Or-
thodox elements. It was only natural,
he continued, that the Austrian au-
thorities should now favor the Pilsen-
Frank scheme for the exclusion of the
Slovenes and of Serbia and Monte-
negro from Jugo-Slav territory, and the
linking up of the Jugo-Slav territories
which would remain with Hungary, since
this would be the best means of weaken-
ing the Jugo-Slav nation, and also of deal-
ing a direct blow at the Tzechs, as
the exclusion of the Slovenes from
Jugo-Slav territory would mean barring to the
Tzechs the way to the sea. But the
Jugo-Slav nation, said Dr. Tresic, is
awake to the danger of the Viennese
Government's Bohemian policy. In
their "Drang nach Osten" down through
the centuries the Germans have swal-
lowed up many of the northern bul-
warks of Jugo-Slav territory. Hence the
Jugo-Slavs appreciate the more those that
remain, and will strive the harder to
save those that have continued staunch
and valiant in their resistance to Ger-
man oppression. We Jugo-Slavs, he
declared, desire to remain as a whole
in closest alliance with the kindred
Tzech nation.

Deputy Klorac, who spoke on the
victory of democratic ideals, in turn
gave expression on behalf of the
Tzechs to the brotherly love and grati-
tude they entertained toward the
Jugo-Slavs, whose cause, he said, they
regarded as their own. Subsequently
Tzech and Croat speakers referred to
the scheme for the establishment of a
German naval school at Trieste, which
they denounced as a Pan-Ger-
man project. Neither the Tzech nor
the Jugo-Slav nation, they declared,
will ever permit the German expansion
on the Adriatic foreshadowed in the
scheme. Finally, Dr. Ravnihar, a
Slovene deputy, drew attention to the
need for serious discussion of the joint
tactics to be employed, and urged the
formation of a common Tzech-Jugo-
Slav defense committee, and Dr. Ko-
rosec finally closed the sitting with
the words: "Let us stand shoulder to
shoulder in unalterable loyalty, deter-
mination and self-sacrifice until a
common victory is secured."

Other items of news in various or-
gans of the nationalist press also
bear testimony to the community of
feeling expressed at the meeting de-
scribed. The Hrvatska Drzava, for
instance, recently denounced those
elements in Croatia that favor a com-
promise and the acceptance of the
Austro-Hungarian scheme for the par-
tial realization of the Jugo-Slav pro-
gram; while Jugo-Slav sympathy for
the Tzechs is reflected in the mes-
sage sent by the Serbs of Fiume and
the surrounding district to the Tzech-
Slovak nation on the occasion of the
jubilee of the National Theater in
Prague. That message, as quoted by
the Gras Slovenaca, Hrvata i Srba,
read in part: "The whole nation from
the shores of the blue Adriatic offers
you, our Tzech brothers, our friendly
hand, and our admiration for the fact
that, in spite of all difficulties, you
erected 50 years ago a significant
monument of your mature culture and
strong vitality. At the time of this
celebration, when our enemies wish to
tighten the yoke upon us, it is the
duty of each of us, young and old, to
rise in defense of the right, to safe-
guard our homeland, and to bring this
scattered flock of sheep into its an-
cient fold. . . . Our suffragers after
Bela Gora and Kossovo have not in-
timidated our people or yours, but
they have remained firm, always ready
to stand up for their liberty like a
granite rock against which the en-
emy's waves break. Our hearts are
united with you today, and are ready
to join our arms to yours."

Meanwhile an article in the Slo-
venski Narod by Vukoslav Kukovec,
the president of the Styrian National
Party, is of interest as reflecting the
views of Jugo-Slav leader at the
present time. Commenting upon the
resignation from the Vienna Cabinet
of Dr. von Zolger, the Slovene Min-
ister, in consequence of the pro-
nouncedly anti-Slav trend recently
taken by Austrian policy, the Styrian
politician wrote: "All honor to the
retired Slovene Minister. Some think
perhaps that the fall of Zolger means
a kind of defeat for the Slovenes. That
is quite a mistake, as there are many
Jugo-Slav politicians who know Zolger
personally, and who are glad to see
his chair empty. When we saw our
distinguished fellow countryman
occupying a ministerial seat we were
afraid that this might do us more

harm than good. Government circles
received him in the belief that they
had thereby bought Jugo-Slav sym-
pathies. They expected that the people
would be satisfied by this concession,
and that they would continue to en-
dure German hegemony in Austria.
Hence it is obvious why the more se-
rious Jugo-Slavs regarded the invita-
tion to Dr. von Zolger to join the
government without much enthusiasm.
What is the use of a small advantage
if it leads the world to think that we
still expect our future from the hands
of Vienna?

"We shall not be far off in saying
that for long our political leaders
looked for an understanding with re-
gard to our national program. There
was a time, undoubtedly, when they
were counting on the possibility of
peace being concluded with the aid of
President Wilson, who had demanded
the self-determination of nations. It
is evident that in such an event it
would have been important for the
Jugo-Slavs to have a man of such
eminent qualities as Dr. Zolger in the
council of the crown. But those
times have passed. The time has
passed also when our people dared to
cherish the false hope that we should
reach a haven of safety in this way.
From Dr. Zolger's resignation it fol-
lows that those Jugo-Slavs who
thought that Vienna can—I will not
say, will—help, are deceived. Every-
child can see now that the German
alliance does not allow of self-
determination for the Jugo-Slav na-
tion. Those who hoped for help in
that quarter have been disappointed.
It is a matter for congratulation that
our people are being enlightened at
so decisive a moment. You who are
fighting for Jugo-Slav independence
may breathe freely. Fortunately this
unhealthy state of things has come to
an end. We do not regret it, but draw
the conclusion worthy of serious men.
Our salvation is in our own hands,
and not in that of the occupants of
ministerial seats in Vienna."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS FOR FORCES

Foreign Press-Cable Service to
Send Items Soldiers and Sailors
Would Now Get by Mail

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Arrangements
to distribute neighborhood news to all
of the United States fighting forces
abroad have been perfected by the
Foreign Press-Cable Service Bureau
of the Committee on Public Informa-
tion, which is directed by Walter S.
Rogers. This new feature, designed to
give to American soldiers such news
as they might expect to receive in let-
ters from their relatives and friends
if the mails could be depended upon,
will be edited by Herman Suter, who
has had broad experience as a news-
paper publisher.

The service will be sent to France
and wherever American soldiers are
stationed every day by one of the big
German wireless plants, which has
been operated by the government since
the European war started and used ex-
tensively for American propaganda,
including the world broadcasting of
President Wilson's speeches during
the 15 months this country has been
at war with Germany and its allies.
The wireless reports will be delivered
free of all tolls to military publica-
tions in France, and where no news-
papers can be distributed bulletins
will be supplied to headquarters of
the different units for posting on con-
veniently located bulletin boards. The
reports will be copied also by the wire-
less plants of United States warships
wherever stationed.

Press associations and newspapers
generally have agreed to cooperate
with the committee in making the
service a success.

COMMUNITY SINGING
LOWELL, Mass.—According to the
following editorial in the Lowell Cou-
rier-Citizen, plans are being made for
open-air singing by the citizens here.
The Courier-Citizen says:
It is believed that the spirit of vocal
music is stirring the people now as
never before. It is hoped that the
desire to sing may be accommodated
during this summer, and that before
fall sets in there will have been sev-
eral of these great community "sings"
held here. Experts who have watched
our Lowell crowds declare that it is
plain that the people like to sing and
that all they need is the right oppor-
tunity and a good leader. Here in
Lowell we have various nationalities,
some of them possessing already or-
ganized singing bodies. With these
as a basis, with a good book of songs
that could be used by all, with a pa-
triotic motive back of the plan, and
with the South Common as a gather-
ing place, there could be in Lowell a
new sort of summer recreation.

That is one of the plans of the park
commission this summer for the
South Common. It will be an experi-
ment, of course, and it may not work
so well at the beginning as at the
end; but if it is persistently followed
week in and week out for a few
months it ought to show results. The
few attempts of the sort thus far made
here are sure indications that some-
thing really worth while could be
accomplished with singing, and in-
cidentally thousands of people could be
brought together to sing good Ameri-
can songs, as well as to give each
nationality a chance to stage its own
national song. As a spectacle it would
be unequalled, but it would be some-
thing far more than a spectacle.

WILSON AVENUE NAMED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEWARK, N. J.—Hamburg Place,
one of the thoroughfares of this city,
has now become Wilson Avenue. The
City Committee recently changed this
and the names of several other Ger-
man-named streets. President Wilson,
in a letter to the director of the De-
partment of Streets and Public Im-
provements, has expressed his grati-
fication for the honor thus conferred
upon him.

PUBLIC FUNDS FOR SECTARIAN SCHOOLS

Issue Seen Clearly in Hoven Dis-
trict, S. D., Where the Roman
Catholic Institution Gets the
Former Public School Moneys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
PIERRE, S. D.—To what serious ex-
tent the payment of public funds to
sectarian institutions may run is il-
lustrated in the case of the Hoven
School District in Potter County, in
the central part of this State. There
the public school system gave way to
a Roman Catholic parochial school,
which is receiving public funds which
ordinarily would have supported a
public school.

Not only that, but when a small
country school was opened for a short
time there, by request of the School
Board, textbooks of the parochial
school were used. Incidentally, the
textbooks of the parochial school were
not all those selected by the County
Board of Education.

This perversion of the state con-
stitution was evidently allowed to
grow up through a local public sen-
timent favorable to it. W. A. King,
assistant executive accountant for
South Dakota, made an investigation,
brought in a report, and recommended
the recovery of public funds used by
the parochial school. Up to date, so
far as is known here, nothing has
been done in this direction.

Hoven district is reported here to
be settled practically entirely by Ger-
man Roman Catholics. They have
erected in a very small town one of
the largest Roman Catholic churches
in the central part of the State, and
have established a parochial school.
The teachers therein, as named in the
report of the assistant executive ac-
countant of the State, are Sisters M.
Hilda and M. Hermeria. The official
report thus outlines the situation:

"The public school of Hoven Dis-
trict No. 25, closed at the end of the
school year, June, 1909. Since Sep-
tember, 1909, a parochial school has
been maintained in Hoven District No.
25.

"As shown by parts of county superin-
tendents' annual reports and teachers'
term reports and other records on file
in the superintendent's office monthly
salaries were received from \$59.50 to
\$65.00 per month. The teachers em-
ployed were Sister M. Hilda and Sister
M. Hermeria.

"On February 6, 1917, Superin-
tendent Margaret Briscoe (county su-
perintendent of Potter County), stated
to me that she had never visited the
school in Hoven District No. 25 as a
public school, because it was a paro-
chial school, but that she had visited
the school outside of official duties.

"The textbooks used in the parochial
school are not all those selected by
the county board of education.

"In reporting on a small school
which was maintained in another part
of the township for three months of
the time above stated, the teacher in-
dorsed on her report: 'By request of
board, textbooks of Hoven parochial
school were used, conformed to course
of study by supplemental work.'

"As shown by the records of the
county treasurer's office of Potter
County from 1909 to 1916 the total
amount received by Math Dreis school
township treasurer of Hoven District
No. 25, \$3347.85. The total amount of
public funds received by Hoven Dis-
trict No. 25 as shown by reports of
Math Dreis, since the public school
was closed, \$6214.39. Mr. Dreis ex-
plained the discrepancy in the amount
he received from Potter County and
the total amount received by stating
that he was also school township
treasurer of School District No. 22 of
Walworth County (right across the
line from Potter County), and the
total funds were those collected as
taxes and state apportionments for
both districts, in the different coun-
ties.

"In order to ascertain the exact
amount of public school funds that
have been misappropriated by closing
the public schools of Districts No. 25
and 2 in Potter County, and District
No. 22 in Walworth County, and run-
ning a parochial school in the town of
Hoven, Potter County, it is recom-

mended that district officers' accounts
of these schools be examined in order
to show amount of funds that should
have been in the hands of district
treasurers prior to closing the public
schools, and other transactions of the
school officers. Public funds turned
over to the Hoven parochial school
should be recovered."

The whole situation is one which
stands in direct opposition to the con-
stitutional provisions of the State, and
in direct violation of the laws gov-
erning the handling of public school
funds, and manner of conducting
schools, but so far as can be learned
no effort has been made to recover
any of the funds, or to change the
situation.

POSTMASTER REPORTS THRIFT STAMP SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The total sales of
war savings certificates and thrift
stamps in the United States covering
the period from Jan. 19 to June 1
amounted to \$87,492,119, according to
figures given out today by William F.
Murray, postmaster of Boston. Of
this amount Boston contributed \$5-
147,703 or a per capita sale of \$3.67.

The average per capita sale for the
United States was \$3.75. The largest
per capita sales were made at Omaha,
Neb., amounting to \$10.83. Syracuse,
N. Y., was second with a per capita
sale of \$7.25. Omaha sales amounted
to \$1,787,942 and the sales at Syracuse
to \$1,130,826. Some of the other cities
making exceptionally good showing in
the amount of per capita sales were
Pittsburgh, Pa., \$6.66; Dayton, O.,
\$6.65; Indianapolis, Ind., \$6.33; Hart-
ford, Conn., \$6.32; Nashville, Tenn.,
\$6.10; Memphis, Tenn., \$6.08. Per
capita amounts for the following
cities ran between \$5 and \$6: Salt
Lake City, Utah; New Haven, Conn.;
Milwaukee, Wis.; Albany, N. Y.; Bal-
timore, Md.; Columbus, O.; Seattle,
Wash., and Toledo, O.

MISSOURI SEEKS A COMPENSATION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—All candidates for
the Missouri Legislature are being
asked to make known their views on
the passage of a workmen's compensa-
tion law for the State. For years
Missouri has attempted to pass such
a measure but so many corporate in-
terests are represented in the State
that the bill has always been amended
to its finish. Alroy S. Phillips, mem-
ber of the Legislature, has cham-
pioned it for years and will continue
to do so. Missouri is one of the 13
states that have no such law.

SUFFRAGE RALLY ON COMMON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Hundreds of peo-
ple gathered at the Parkman memorial
bandstand on the Common at noon to-
day to participate in exercises in-
tended to induce the United States
Senate to pass the federal suffrage
amendment this summer and to urge
President Wilson to bring even
greater pressure to bear upon
that body in behalf of the suf-
frage measure than he has done heretofore.
Songs suitable to the occasion
were sung by Mrs. Calvert,
Mrs. Frederick H. Sykes, vice chair-
man of the Massachusetts Branch of
the National Woman's Party; Mrs.
Glendower Evans, Mrs. Susan W. Fitz-
Gerald and Mrs. Wenona O. Pinkham,
of the Boston Equal Suffrage Associa-
tion, Congressman Alvin T. Fuller,
former Governor John L. Bates and
Joseph Walker, former Speaker of the
Massachusetts House of Representa-
tives, were speakers.

GAS COMPANY SEEKS RECEIVER
BOSTON, Mass.—A receivership has
been asked for the Amesbury & Salis-
bury Gas Company of Amesbury by
the John Cashman Corporation of
Haverhill. The Board of Gas and Elec-
tric Light Commissioners were noti-
fied today. The soaring costs of coal,
material and labor the petitioner as-
serts, have resulted in the business
being run at a loss. A hearing will be
held before the equity session of the
Suffolk County Court, Boston, on
July 17.

SECTARIANISM IN MEASURE IS DENIED

Equal Opportunities in Education
Amendment Raises Issue
Among Delegates Revising
Massachusetts Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Though certain
delegates to the Massachusetts Consti-
tutional Convention, including several
of Roman Catholic faith, have raised
the sectarian issue over a proposed
article of amendment to the State Con-
stitution to establish as the State's pol-
icy the function of providing equal
opportunities of education for all,
claiming it would lead to interference
with parochial and other private
schools, Prof. George B. Churchill of
Amherst, sponsor for the amendment,
denies that such is the intent of those
backing the proposition.

The amendment was recently re-
ported favorably by a special com-
mittee. It has not yet reached the
floor for general consideration. It is
understood, however, that the oppo-
sition is based upon the view that the
amendment would enable the State in
the future to arbitrarily control the
instruction given in the parochial
schools, as well as in all other private
schools.

The text of the amendment as re-
ported follows: "In providing for edu-
cation at public expense it is the duty
of the State to secure as nearly as
possible the maintenance of uniform
standards of instruction throughout
the Commonwealth."

Professor Churchill expects that
the religious issue probably will be
raised if the subject reaches the con-
vention floor. There were three dis-
senters to the favorable committee
report. Delegates Martin M. Lom-
assey and Edwin U. Curtis of Boston
and Judge James M. Morton of Fall
River.

In adopting the Anti-Aid Amend-
ment, certain delegates, particularly
those of Roman Catholic affiliations,
hold that the convention went as far
as it should in this direction. The
Anti-Aid Amendment cuts off from
state appropriations all private in-
stitutions except charitable institu-
tions.

The reasons for adding the educa-
tional amendment to the State Con-
stitution, as set forth by its backers,
were explained recently. In brief, its
purpose was stated to be, to permit
the voters of the Commonwealth to

declare whether or not it should be
the active policy of the State to pro-
vide equal educational opportunities
for all.

At present it is believed by some
that the State has this authority, with-
out the proposed amendment. In this
view Professor Churchill concurs.
Nevertheless, without the definite con-
stitutional amendment now con-
templated, the Legislature "sidetracks"
many bills for education of state-wide
character under the plea that it is a
violation of "home rule," that it in-
fringes on the rights of the local
cities and towns to educate their
youth.

There are two distinct views in
the State. One holds that education
is a state function; the other that
local control of education is the most
advantageous, in that it creates
greater interest in the subject among
the taxpayers. Massachusetts' educa-
tional system takes high rank in the
United States, though the State, per
se, takes very little interest in the
education of its citizens as compared
with other commonwealths, some of
which have sole control of this sub-
ject.

WAR WORKINGS

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Baltimore
News says in an editorial:

The workings of the war are not
all destructive in their after effects.
Some by-products of great value seem
assured, permanent additions to the
wealth and consequent well-being of
the world, aside from the moral and
spiritual gains that must come from
the ultimate victory. One of the
greatest of these will be the creation
of new ports, docks and harbor de-
velopments made necessary by the
needs of the war, but so built as to
be of permanent value.

This is indicated by the report
that the beautiful harbor of Naples is
to be much improved by the exten-
sion of docks and a general broaden-
ing of its immense natural capacity.
More than one French port has been
raised from minor usefulness to first-
rate importance. Even Bordeaux has
profited greatly; and all these im-
mense new utilities will remain as a
monument, in part at least, to Ameri-
can engineering efficiency and a lib-
eral use of American money. We
shall get a full value from them all,
and it is pleasant to think that they
will also become a lasting benefit to
our friends.

Our own home ports, both Atlantic
and Pacific, have already felt the
stimulus and will continue to grow
under it. And the enormous new
American tonnage now being launched
will not go into the scrap heap when
peace comes.

WAR CHESTS MEET UNFORESEEN ISSUE

Red Cross Request for 65 Per
Cent Above Quotas, Because
of Recent Over-Subscription
Raises Unexpected Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—The war chests,
that have been organized in this
State, are faced with a situation,
which, it would appear, has not been
foreseen by any of them and for
which, therefore, they are unprepared.

It will be remembered that, whereas
the second Red Cross drive recorded
an over-subscription of nearly \$70,000-
000, the fact was mentioned in many
quarters that the greater part of this
over-subscription came from cities in
which the war chest plan had not
been instituted, as the "war chest cit-
ies," with but a few exceptions, only
sent the bare quota as asked for by
the Red Cross, when it prepared its
table of quotas from the standpoint
of the sum of \$100,000,000 which was
the sum that was first asked for.

As an over-subscription of more than
\$65,000,000 was obtained in the drive,
the Red Cross has now asked the Ohio
war chests to appropriate 65 per cent
more than their quota originally
called for, in order to equalize the
situation. Few war chests have yet
taken action on this request and al-
most all of them are somewhat puz-
zled to know what action to take.

It is to come to some sort of deci-
sion on this question, among others,
that representatives of Ohio war
chests, of which there are 56, have
been planning to organize a state ad-
visory committee, composed of one
representative from each war chest.
The committee is to act as a clearing
house for information, a round table
for discussing mutual problems and,
if occasion demands, perhaps as
spokesman for the affiliated war
chests of the State.

PRINT PAPER CASE TO REOPEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal
Trade Commission will reopen the
print paper case on July 29, at the
request of the manufacturers, who
asked that the commission take cog-
nizance of the recent decision of the
War Labor Board, awarding increased
wages to employees of paper mills.

Save wheat for our Soldiers—Use none at all until September



Two Masterpieces

One, a reproduction of a stately, yet
graceful Heppelwhite Sideboard, of
selected English Mahogany with wide
band inlay and decorations.

This Heppelwhite Dining Room Suite,
the sideboard illustrated, sells almost as
fast as our shops can produce it—the ten
pieces for \$725.

The other, an oil painted wall panel—
a reproduction of the famous painting by
Jacob Van Ruysdael in the Amsterdam
Museum.

—Other worth-while furniture, such as
Colonial Mahogany Sideboards, \$45.

Mahogany Dining Tables \$45.

Mahogany Dining Chairs, upholstered
in leather, \$8.50.

Solid Mahogany Bureaus \$39.

Chesterfield Sofa in Tapestry, large
and comfortable, \$75.

Easy Chairs in Tapestry, \$28.

Rugs and Draperies at relatively low
prices.

—And who shall say which is the
greater?

For what more inspiring subject than
The Home, and what more refining
influence than furnishings of beautiful
design and color, particularly in the dining
room.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston Street, Boston

Fileene's

A trio of women's new summer suits

Wool jersey, \$18.50

(sketched)

Ratine, \$12.50

Linen, \$12.50

Wool jersey is the leader and deserved-
ly so. These come in rich shades of
Copenhagen blue, cantaloupe and corn,
as well as tan, navy and black. Sketch
shows how smartly they are made with
four buttoned-down pockets, \$18.50.
Ratine makes very practical summer
suits that do not wrinkle easily. Lav-
ender, pink, blue, white, \$12.50.

Linen Norfolk suits, white or natural,
are another typical Fileene value at
\$12.50.



Fileene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

men, and more men and guns are disembarking in the French ports every week. Even the fortnight's or three weeks' delay, since Mr. Lloyd George announced that the enemy was ready, has probably made a difference of 50,000 additional men in General Pershing's command, and every fresh day of delay means the swelling of that number.

Meanwhile, that the Allies have recovered control of the situation is seen in the steady continuance of their raids for the purpose of improving their positions. Yesterday the British, raiding in the direction of Meris, captured 120 prisoners and 10 machine guns, and this was only one of the raids in which men and guns were captured. Simultaneously General Pétain was busy in the direction of Longpont and Montdidier, his troops also carrying out raids and bringing in men and guns. But the most important movement on the western front was an attack by General Pétain for the purpose of occupying the little town of Castel, on the left bank of the Aisne, just above its meeting with the Luce. The attack, which ended in the capture of some 500 prisoners as well as the town, was intended to improve the French front in the event of the Germans attempting to advance on Amiens from the south. Its success has given General Pétain command of the high ground on the Aisne which will be most valuable as a defensive position if the German attack descends in this direction.

Meanwhile the French and Italians are making steady progress in Albania, working rapidly up the Devol river towards the right flank of the Bulgarians in Macedonia, and clearing the Austrians between the Bulgarians and the sea out of their way, as they push forward. To the French, on the left, has been entrusted, apparently, the work of clearing the mountains to the north of Devol, whilst the Italian cavalry, operating to the south, have succeeded in outflanking the Austrians, and so compelling them to retire from Berat, with the loss of a quantity of stores as well as 1600 men and 6 guns. If this movement is really a movement in force, it will, of course, if successful, lead to a complete readjustment of the Bulgarian Vardar line, with an enforced withdrawal of King Ferdinand's right wing.

German Drive Believed Near

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns from a reliable source that the opinion is strongly held that a German offensive is now imminent.

Summary of the War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the Allies have reason to believe from evidence captured from prisoners that the British gas attacks have been exceedingly effective. It has also been ascertained from captured orders that the discipline of the German troops is distinctly bad as evidenced by the pilfering of supplies and open refusal to obey orders. While it is easy to exaggerate the significance of these points, they nevertheless indicate deterioration of the German morale.

The delay in the German offensive has given the Allies much-needed time for reorganization of communication lines, their defenses, and the training of new troops.

In the Balkans, the recent Franco-Italian initiative from Lake Ochrida to the Adriatic has had most successful results. The Italian cavalry carried out a fine operation in the capture of Berat, working round toward the rear they forced the Austrians to a disorderly evacuation of the town. The allied captures amount to 1600 prisoners and six guns. The French, operating on the Italian right, have also distinguished themselves in the capture of an important ridge of mountains. Altogether the situation on this front is very satisfactory.

Von Hindenburg and the War

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg recently wrote a reassuring letter concerning the war to General von Recht, president of the Fatherland Party, at Naumburg, according to The Cologne Gazette.

"Things are going well," von Hindenburg wrote, "only our friends, the armchair strategists, must allow us a breathing space which cannot be dispensed with nowadays when battles last eight days or longer, when the entire army can no longer be concentrated on a single battlefield and when both great powers of the world are able to produce artillery which can enter into action with full force simultaneously on the entire front."

German Airdromes Attacked

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Air Ministry has issued the following statement as to recent operations: "During the night of July 11 our machines successfully bombed three enemy airdromes, at two of which fires broke out. Many rounds of machine-gun bullets were fired at trains, searchlights and military objects."

"On July 12 the railway sidings at Saarbrücken were attacked. All our machines returned safely."

The official statement on aerial operations issued by the War Office on Thursday night reads:

"On July 11 heavy rainstorms limited activity in the air on both sides, but our machines carried out reconnaissance work and observation for the fire of our artillery whenever the brighter intervals permitted."

"Nine tons of bombs were dropped on railway junctions behind the Ger-



The Picardy sector

Attacking on a front of approximately three miles the French troops have succeeded in driving the Germans from the village of Castel and several other strong positions

man lines. Three hostile machines were destroyed during the day, and two driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing. Night flying was impossible."

German Opinion of Americans

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—(By A. P.)—The military contributor to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in discussing the recent announcement of the United States Secretary of War as to the number of American soldiers sent overseas, evidently writes from official inspiration. His arguments are similar to those of Lieutenant-General von Ardenne, who, in the Düsseldorf Nachrichten last Tuesday, asserted that he did not believe the figures of American manpower and that numbers do not count anyhow.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's contributor says: "We are unable to verify the accuracy of Mr. Baker's figures. However, they are only intended to throw dust into the eyes of the world. The large number claimed for the last three months seems to us quite impossible in view of the shortage of enemy munitions."

"He then presents a calculation of his own and comes to the conclusion: 'It can't be done.'"

"Let us assume that Mr. Baker's figures are correct," he continues. "We need not be alarmed. A nation which has fought a world of enemies for four years cannot be frightened by the American bogey. We are unimpressed. They are only cannon fodder and not the equals of our war-proved, unconquerable troops."

"What is a million of Americans compared to the 10,000,000 well-trained and equipped Russians who have fallen out of the battle line? Where could the Americans have raised the requisite number of officers and noncommissioned officers so expeditiously?"

The writer then goes on to argue that what Britain failed to do America cannot accomplish.

"Moreover, our experience with the American soldiers has not served to fill us with over-much respect for them, although many doubtless are regulars and comparatively well-trained," he says. "We would not be afraid of 5,000,000 of them. They do not know what they are fighting for."

French Inquiry Opposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Abel Ferry, formerly Undersecretary of State, and charged by the Senate Army Committee to draw up a report on the April, 1917, offensive, has an article in L'Œuvre in which he declares no good result would be achieved by an investigation as to who stopped the offensive. The morale of the country might be shaken thereby. But when it is possible to give full information, M. Ferry is confident people will recognize that the government and Parliament did their duty and nothing but their duty.

Bombardment of Rheims

PARIS, France (Saturday)—(Havas Agency)—Maurice Barrès, member of the French Academy, has written a letter to the Minister of Instruction, according to the Echo de Paris, calling attention to the renewal of the

German bombardment of the Rheims Cathedral on July 5. Eight shells of large caliber on that day struck the entrance to the building. M. Barrès requests the Minister to collect and save the damaged pieces so that they may be later replaced.

New Post for French Officer

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas)—Gen. A. Gramat of the French Army has been commissioned chief of the general staff of the Greek Army.

COMMUNIQUE'S

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official report made public on Friday night says:

"There were local engagements today southwest of Bailloult and on the western bank of the Aisne."

Yesterday afternoon's report says: "The sixth airplane of the American squadron which attempted to fly to Coblenz as reported, yesterday, has fallen into our hands after being shot down."

"On the battle front the artillery activity revived yesterday evening and increased during the night to violent surprise attacks on battle positions and regions behind the front. Southwest of Ypres and Bailloult and north of Albert strong thrusts and frequent reconnoissances launched by the enemy were repulsed. Between the Aisne and the Marne the activity on the part of the French continued lively. We captured prisoners in forested engagements at the forest of Villers-Cotterets. In the region of Rheims we drove back enemy reconnoitering thrusts."

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Today's official statement follows:

"Yesterday, English and Australian troops again carried out successful minor enterprises in the neighborhood of Vieux Berquin and Meris, capturing 96 prisoners and a few machine guns. Our casualties in the operations of the past two days in this sector have been exceptionally light."

"During the night a party of English troops raided the German trenches north of Hamel and brought back 22 prisoners."

"A raid attempted by the enemy north of Metzereu was repulsed."

"The hostile artillery has been active opposite Beaumont-Hamel and in the Strazeele and Locre sectors."

The British War Office issued a statement on Thursday night which reads as follows:

"A raid attempted by the enemy this morning in the neighborhood of Buquoy, southwest of Arras, was driven off with loss to the enemy."

"Except for some hostile artillery activity in the Hinges sector and at other points, there is nothing further to report from the British front."

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The text of today's official statement reads: "Between Montdidier and the Oise the French in the course of the night advanced their forward posts 500 meters in the region of Porte Farm."

following statement on Friday night: "Our troops this morning launched a brilliant attack on a front of five kilometers between Castel and north of Mally-Raineval. All of our objectives were reached and we have occupied the village of Castel, the Anchin Farm and a number of strongly fortified enemy positions. French troops have penetrated the enemy lines to a depth of two kilometers and have taken more than 500 prisoners."

"Eastern theater, July 11—Near Varamina a detachment of Bulgarian assault troops which had succeeded in gaining a momentary foothold upon Serbian positions were immediately driven out."

"In Albania our troops continue to progress. On the right bank of the Devol River we have occupied the heights of Kanyani. Upon the left bank of the river we have cleared the whole mountainous region between the Devol and the Tomorica, with the exception of the heights which dominate the confluence of those streams, where the enemy continues his resistance. The total number of prisoners which have fallen into our hands is more than 400."

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Friday:

"Along the front in Northern Italy there has been intermittent artillery fire. In the Arsa Valley our patrols destroyed two small enemy posts and captured a few prisoners. An attempted enemy attack at Cornone failed with heavy losses."

"In Albania our troops are continuing the work of clearing the ground from which the Austrians were driven, and gathering booty. Three cannon, eight mountain guns, four trench guns and two trench mortars have been found."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's official communiqué issued today says in part:

Section A—In the Château Thierry region a trench raid attempted by the enemy broke down with losses under our fire.

Yesterday our aviators shot down a hostile machine in the region of Thiaucourt.

Section B—In the Château-Thierry region conditions on the day of July 8 to 9 were normal. A German patrol was driven back with losses by an American patrol in the Belleau region. There was much patrolling activity on both sides, but there were no incidents except fire directed from the German front lines on an American patrol.

There was more German artillery fire for adjustment than usual, with the customary harassing fire. Some shrapnel was used. Considerable circulation was noted in the Torcy region.

In the Château Thierry region from July 9 to 10, the German artillery was more than usually active and his infantry nervously alert. His alertness resulted in the use of many flares during the night. His batteries were active in counter-battery fire and in harassing fire on our positions in the front and rear. There was short concentration during the evening in the Voie du Chatel region. Some gas was used. There was continued intermittent rifle and machine-gun fire on our positions in the Vaux area. German airplane and balloon activity was moderate. Patrols on both sides were active without particular incident.

Along the Marne, July 9 to 10, the activity of our artillery was the only feature of interest. We shelled the enemy positions heavily, drawing only feeble response from his batteries in counter-battery harassing and registration fire. German hand grenades, thrown from the north bank, fell into the river. A moderate number of German air patrols and a large number of German balloons were used in observation. An ammunition dump near Jaulgonne was exploded by our artillery.

COURT RUNNERS' CASES
TO BE HEARD MONDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The three court runners who were recently found guilty in the Municipal Court of Boston have appealed, and their cases are scheduled to come up in the Superior Court Monday, according to the special agent of the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, who is giving much time to this particular phase of justice to the immigrant. The runners are charged with preying upon natives of other lands by collecting illegal and exorbitant fees from them when in real or seeming difficulty with the law. In the Municipal Court, the part of the immigrant was taken by Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt. Monday the prosecution will come under the hand of the District Attorney, Joseph C. Pelletier.

DRAFT MEN CALLED TO SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Provost Marshal-General Crowder today issued a draft call for 12,143 registrants of grammar school education qualified for general military service. These men, 154 of whom are Negroes, will enter between Aug. 1 and Aug. 28 for various schools for occupational training. The call covers 27 states and the District of Columbia.

A DECISION TO ARBITRATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto City Council and Civic Employees Union have agreed to submit their differences to a board of arbitration, consisting of five members with power to take evidence under oath, enforce attendance of witnesses, compel them to give evidence and procure documents.

SERVANT PROBLEM
STIRS WASHINGTON

Capital Residents, Long Used to Negro Domestic Help, Now Forced to Yield to Attractive Wages of Government Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Women in this city have never found the so-called servant problem as absorbing in its interest as it has been in some other cities in the United States. Persons who had lived in Washington always, or who have lived here long, were accustomed to the ways of the Negroes and took their service as a matter of course. There were always plenty of Negroes for household and laundry service and always would be, was the easy-going belief of the Washingtonians.

But when the war metamorphosed Washington from a city with village ways that sprawled comfortably over the District of Columbia, into a bee-hive where the strangers were more numerous than the old-time residents, and where the entire system that had prevailed and been adequate before the war began to creak and show signs of being unable to bear the strain, then the "help" question confronted the easy-going Washington housekeeper in a way that had never been anticipated. There has been no exodus of the Negroes, but they are working for the government. One who does not know the Negro intimately cannot understand what that means. To work for the government means a coveted social status, as well as more money than before, and the social elevation is more highly prized than the money.

It matters little what the position may be, the Negro woman is bent on maintaining her place on that rung of the ladder. No money will tempt her to return to domestic service. As a result, there are women "doing their own work" who never did it before in their lives, a phrase formerly significant of "having seen better days," but now merely the statement of an actual condition. Some, with a better understanding, accept it as a part of the war situation and cook and clean and serve as a part of their war-time contribution, grateful if a stray day-worker can be found to relieve them from drudgery one or two days a week, even at almost twice the price they formerly paid for such services.

Others can see nothing but the immediate hardship, and loud are their complaints. The futility of this is evident, because there is nothing to be done but make the best of the situation, for the boarding houses are full to overflowing and also lack their complement of service. Restaurants in Washington are few and crowded, and most of them are only to be resorted to in an emergency. Private houses that have been turned into lodging houses with every room a dormitory have to meet the difficulty of "female help wanted," and none to apply. A woman with a very large house was asked why she did not get help from the country, and she replied that Negroes were coming in to the city as fast as they could get here for government jobs and would not consider domestic service.

A woman who was trying to run a boarding house was asked why she did not get white employees. She replied that she never heard of white servants in Washington, except in some very rich houses where they were imported and where there were enough to keep each other in countenance. It is a Negro's job in Washington and the Negro has quit the job. The situation is not without a silver lining however, for many women have found that they are capable along lines they had never dreamed of, and they are becoming not only independent, but they are trimming their marketing to meet conditions, as they could not have done when everything was left to hired servants. They are also enjoying an opportunity to prove the dignity of labor.

CITY OF MACON WILL
BUY AND SELL FUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MACON, Ga.—With a view of protecting consumers from what is claimed to be the high-handed methods of the local coal dealers, operating with the approval of the local fuel administrator, D. W. Jeter, the City of Macon is going into the coal and wood business. The City Council some time ago authorized the Mayor and the finance committee to establish a municipal coal yard, and the formal recommendation that this be done will be made at the next meeting.

FARMERS ASSURED
PROFITS IN WHEAT

ARDMORE, Okla.—That the government desired to assure the farmers their profits from wheat, is indicated by the following editorial from the Ardmoreite:

The farmers are to be assured the full benefit of their bumper wheat crop. The Federal Grain Corporation has been authorized to raise its capitalization from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000, for the express purpose of keeping the market price of wheat up to the guaranteed \$2.20 a bushel.

The situation shows an interesting reversal from last year. Then it was felt necessary to keep the price down, owing to a shortage that invited speculation and hoarding, and would have resulted in exorbitant rates if the gov-

ernment had kept its hands off. Now, with a promised crop of possibly 1,000,000,000 bushels, with good crops in allied countries and a great surplus of wheat in Australia that may be tapped, the price might actually fall if free from artificial influence. Before the war a crop like this year's would have brought about 70 cents a bushel.

AUSTRIA EMISSARY
REFUSED HEARING

Allied Legations at Berne Do Not Receive Member of Prof. Lammasch's Peace Party

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports of the repulse by allied legations in Berne of an Austrian emissary have been confirmed by the Journal of Geneva, says an official dispatch today from Switzerland. According to the reports, an Austrian from the Pacifist Party of Professor Lammasch, arrived several days ago at Berne. He presented himself at several legations of the allied powers, but in no case was he received. On several previous occasions Lammasch is said to have made peace overtures to the Americans, as well as representatives of other allied countries.

Dr. Herron, an American living in Switzerland, has made public his experiences with these would-be peace-makers. It is well understood that in all the European countries, but notably in Switzerland, persons from the Central Powers have more than once professed to be bearers of peace proposals, but they have been discredited by diplomats as clumsy amateurs meddling with matters of which they are in the main ignorant.

PRICE OF CORNMEAL
IS INVESTIGATED

STOCKTON, Cal.—The Stockton Record comments as follows editorially:

Any cornmeal sold above five cents a pound in North Carolina is to be investigated and the dealers disciplined. The State Food Administrator holds that there should be a difference of at least 20 per cent between the price of wheat flour and of cornmeal, whereas the two are sold at approximately the same price in some North Carolina markets. So they are noticing it in other places, too, but always as if it were a brand new stunt. Why, it has been going on for two or three years.

GERMAN PLOT CASE
IS TO BE REOPENED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Inquiry into the

German plot exposed before the United States entered the war to send spies from this country to England to locate bases of ships of the British fleet so that they could be attacked by submarines will be reopened Monday by the federal grand jury here, it became known today.

Albert A. Sander and Charles W. Wunnenberg, who were sentenced in March, 1917, to terms of imprisonment as principals in the spying conspiracy, will be witnesses before the grand jury in a proceeding against a man named W. L. Wirbelauer.

PROHIBITION AND INDUSTRY

DULUTH, Minn.—The result of prohibition in Michigan as told by L. H. Pryor, Deputy Attorney-General, is commented upon in the following editorial from the Duluth Herald:

L. H. Pryor, Deputy Attorney-General of Michigan for the enforcement of the liquor laws, makes an interesting statement about the effect of statewide prohibition on industry.

He says that prohibition has increased the output of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company 40 per cent. Detroit firms having war contracts note a distinct speeding up since the state went dry.

And it is rather significant that a good deal of this gain in industrial efficiency has been registered on Monday night and Sunday made low outputs Monday. "Now," Michigan industrial leaders say, "Monday is like any other day." Naturally, industry speeds up when the slowing-up influence of Saturday night booze is eliminated.

This, after only a few weeks of prohibition in Michigan, rather vividly illustrates the industrial side of the prohibition question—if that is, indeed, a question any longer.

A WORD OF COMMENDATION
FROM A NAVAL OFFICER

"At this Academy I have the opportunity to compare my uniform with those of dealers from every part of the country, and I must say right here that none excel your product."

Excerpt from letter

Al Shuman & Co.
Boston
Shuman Corner
THE SERVICE STORE.

ARGENTINA AND ITS
COAL RESOURCES

Investigation of Productive Capabilities of Country Urged in View of Scarcity of Heat-Producing Materials for Use

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—It is being urged in many quarters here that the productive capabilities of this country in respect to the materials used to generate power, heat and light, should be ascertained and studied, especially as regards coal, the production of which is practically nil here, in view of the fact that, in spite of the scarcity and high price of this commodity, the government has made no investigation into the possible carboniferous mineral wealth of Argentina and the most economical means for working the mines already known.

Having lost the original opportunity to make such arrangements with the Allies as would insure their sending to this country all the supplies possible of this kind, the government is now being urged to attempt to make a new commercial treaty, especially with the United States, in order to correct the previous omission. The newspapers, however, insist that it would be necessary to know the minimum amount of these combustibles that Argentina can rely upon receiving as imports before a basis for the satisfactory solution of this problem can be formed.

The opinion has also been expressed that what has been done in Spain, which increased its production of coal about 31 per cent from 1914 to 1916, could be done in this country on an even vaster scale by adopting similar modern methods.

The only steps taken by the government in this matter have been in connection with the Ministry of Marine, the coal extracted from the mines being principally devoted to the use of the naval vessels.

Private efforts, whether with regard to coal or other classes of fuel, are also impeded by official inaction and the instinctive and rational indifference shown by capitalists towards any business of which the advantages offered have not been properly investigated and without such necessary details and facilities for the employment of the modern methods of working, it is useless to expect Argentine financiers to take the matter up. And for various reasons, foreign capitalists are not likely to engage in this enterprise for many years to come.

The article of combustion which has most greatly increased its output during the war comes from the forests, but that has to contend with the difficulties of transport and the primitive methods of working.

Finally there is the question of petroleum and official shortcomings are also blamed for the backwardness of the government oil enterprise at Comodoro Rivadavia.

In the light of all these conditions, it is fairly generally agreed that conditions could be considerably improved by an association between the financiers and the states and timely action by the government.

DYE IMPORTERS
BAR ENEMY TRADERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Organization of the United States Dye and Chemical Importers Association, with traders associated in any way with enemy interests barred from membership, was announced here today.

The association plans to cooperate with the Federal Tariff and Trade Commissions, War Labor Board and other government branches having to do with importing and sale of dyes, chemicals, dyewoods and tanning extracts, according to Walter F. Sykes of this city, who has been elected president.

SPRINGFIELD STRIKE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Today's development in the strike of employees of the Smith & Wesson Company was the arrival from Bridgeport, Conn., of Capt. E. E. Fitzpatrick, labor expert of the United States Ordnance Department, who said that the United States Government was closely watching developments. He gave no hint of what course, if any, would be adopted by the War Department in case the strike of the munition workers is not speedily settled. He conferred with representatives of the company and of the striking machinists. Charles G. Wood of the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration is expected here today.

VETO OF WHEAT ADVANCE UPHELD

House Sustains President in His
Stand With Regard to the Ag-
ricultural Appropriation Bill—
Motion to Pass Defeated

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House of Representatives today sustained President Wilson's veto of the annual \$28,000,000 agricultural bill containing an amendment increasing the price of wheat to \$2.40 per bushel. A motion to pass the measure over the veto was defeated, 172 to 72.

The bill was referred back to the Agriculture Committee and House leaders planned to pass it without the wheat-price-fixing provision.

The President's veto message follows:

"I regret to return without my signature so important a measure as H. R. 9054, entitled an 'act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, but I feel compelled to do so because of my very earnest dissent from the point of view of principle as well as wise expediency, from the provisions of that part of Section 14, which prescribes a uniform minimum price for No. 2 Northern spring wheat of \$2.40 a bushel."

"I dissent upon principle because I believe that such inelastic legislative price provisions are insupportable of being administered in a way that will be advantageous either to the producer or to the consumer, establishing as they do arbitrary levels, which are quite independent of the normal market conditions, and because I believe that the present method of regulation by conference with all concerned has resulted in the most satisfactory manner, considering the complexity and variety of the subject matter dealt with."

"It is evident that the present method of determining the price to be paid for wheat has had the most stimulating effect upon production, the estimated crop of spring wheat for this year exceeding all high records in a very remarkable and gratifying way. By an overwhelming majority of the farmers of the United States the price administratively fixed has been regarded as fair and liberal, and objections to it have come only from those sections of the country where unfortunately it has in recent years proved impossible to rely upon climatic conditions to produce a full crop of wheat and where, therefore, many disappointments to the farmer have proven to be unavoidable."

"Personally, I do not believe that the farmers of the country depend upon the stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis by exerting themselves to an extraordinary degree to produce the largest and best crops possible. Their patriotic spirit in this matter has been worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country. To a very greatly increased production of wheat they have added an increased production of almost every other important grain, so that our granaries are likely to overflow and the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies has been relieved."

"The administrative method of ascertaining upon a fair price has this very great advantage, which any element of rigidity would in large part destroy, namely, the advantage of flexibility, of rendering possible at every stage and in the view of every change of experience a readjustment, which will be fair alike to producer and consumer."

"A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 per bushel would, it is estimated, add \$2 per barrel to the price of flour; in other words, raise the price of flour from the present price of \$10.50 to \$12.50 at the mill; and inasmuch as we are anticipating a crop of approximately 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, this increase would be equivalent to the immense sum of \$387,000,000."

"Such an increase of the price of wheat in the United States would force a corresponding increase in the price of Canadian wheat. The allied governments would, of course, be obliged to make all their purchases at the increased figure, and the whole scale of their financial operations in this country in which the government of the United States is directly assisting, would be therefore correspondingly enlarged. The increase would also add very much to the cost of living, and there would inevitably ensue an increase in the wages paid in practically every city in the country. These added and financial economic difficulties, affecting practically the whole world, cannot, I assume, have been in contemplation by the Congress in passing this legislation."

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS WARNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Thirty editors of foreign-language newspapers, especially German and Austrian publications, in the Pittsburgh district, were summoned before E. Lowry Humes, United States District Attorney, recently and warned that "cheating" in the printing of war news, by furnishing subscribers with papers different from those submitted to the postmaster for censorship under the Trading with the Enemy Act, must stop immediately or they will suffer the consequences.

"I regret to say that some of the foreign-language newspapers have cheated in the publication of war news, and violated the law," Mr. Humes said, addressing the editors. "The government has been patient, but will be patient no longer."

JORDAN MARSH
COMPANY

JULY MARKDOWNS

JORDAN MARSH
COMPANY

The Sale of All Summer Sales—Always Eagerly Awaited But Doubly Welcome This Year

Thousands of New Englanders have shared in the economies of this event in past years. Thousands will profit by the savings here during the coming week. With costs of all kinds of goods increasing almost daily, no thrifty buyer will want to miss the chance to get *at much less than regular prices* the very things most in demand just now. The whole store takes part—and the offerings include practically everything in Wearing Apparel, Fabrics, Fancy Goods and Needfuls for the home.

EVERY SALE LOT IS SEASONABLE AND DESIRABLE—EVERY SALE PRICE IS MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR.

WOMEN'S GOWNS

50 Summer Dresses—In fancy and plain voiles. Marked down to 8.75
40 Vole Dresses—Plain colors, some beautifully embroidered. Marked down to 13.50
20 Striped Wash Silk Dresses—Hair line stripes. Marked down to 19.50
25 Beautiful Foulard Dresses—Some veiled with Georgette. Marked down to 25.00
20 Georgette Gowns—In white, flesh and navy; late styles. Marked down to 29.50
12 High-Grade Gowns—Foulard, figured Georgette and taffeta. Marked down to 29.50
3 Georgette Gowns—In white and flesh. Marked down to 65.00

WOMEN'S SKIRTS

Khaki Tramping and Garden Skirts—Marked down to 1.75
Summer Plaid Skirts—Plaided and gathered models. Marked down to 9.75 and 12.50
Stripe Linens, White Gabardine Wash Skirts—Marked down to 3.95
White Muslin Skirts—With deep hem. Marked down to 3.50
Summer Stripe Wool and White Serge Skirts—Marked down to 6.75

WOMEN'S COATS

Sport and Outing Coat—Of silk, satin, wool Jersey, velvet, desirable colors. Marked down to 10.50, 15.00 and 18.50
Motor Traveling and Dust Coats—Mohair—Marked down to 7.50, 10.50, 12.50
Beach cloth—Marked down to 8.75, 10.50, 12.50
Pongee—Marked down to 15.00, 18.50
Street and General Utility Coats—Wool velour, gabardine, tricot, point twills and fancy mixtures. Marked down to 18.50, 25.00 and 35.00
Attractive Capes and Cape Coats—Of wool, silk or satin. Marked down to 18.50, 25.00 and 35.00
Dressy Silk and Satin Coats—Black, navy and taupe. Marked down to 15.00, 18.50, 25.00 and 35.00

MILLINERY

Dress Hats—Georgette crepe. Marked down to 5.00
Dress Hats—Georgette and taffeta. Marked down to 3.50
Sport Hats—Sailors and mushrooms. Marked down to 2.95
Black Dress Shapes—Marked down to 95c
Imported Flowers—Marked down to 25c

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Out Size Colored Silk Hose—Small sizes only. Marked down to 1.49
Fancy Silk Hose—Broken sizes. Marked down to 2.98
Silk Hose—Mostly white broken sizes. Marked down to 1.29
Black Mercerized Boot Hose—Sizes 8 1/2 and 9, full fashioned. Marked down to 15c

BED CLOTHING

Summer Weight Blankets—White with pink or blue borders, for medium size beds. Marked down to, pair 3.50
For large size beds. Marked down to, pair 4.95
Full Size Plaid Blankets. Marked down to, pair 5.95
Full Size Cotton Filled Comforts—Marked down to, each 3.25
Full Size Cotton Filled Comforts—Marked down to, each 4.00
Full Size Wool Filled Comforts—Marked down to, each 6.00
Silk Covered Imported Pique—Large bed size. Marked down to, each 6.50
Small bed size. Marked down to, each 5.00
Imported Colored Spreads—For small size beds. Marked down to, each 1.75
Large Assortment of White and Colored Spreads and Sets marked down to clear at very special prices.

APRONS

Lace-Trimmed Tea Aprons. Marked down to 25c
Ladies' Sunbonnets. Marked down to 19c
Cretonne Aprons. Marked down to 85c
Kimono Aprons. Marked down to 95c
Overalls. Marked down to 1.35

MISSSES' UNDERWEAR

Misses' Camisoles—Small sizes; crepe de chine, lace trimmed. Marked down to 50c
Misses' Step-in Chemise—Pink batiste, blue satin ribbon trim. Marked down to 1.25
Misses' White Saten Petticoats—With colored designs. Marked down to 2.50

COTTON UNDERWEAR

Corset Covers, Drawers and Bloomers—Several styles. Marked down to 45c
Straight and Envelope Chemise, Corset Covers and Skirts—Marked down to 79c
Night Gowns, Skirts, Straight and Envelope Chemise Pajamas Combinations—Marked down to 1.39
Night Gowns—Several styles of the best materials. Marked down to 1.45
Skirts, Gowns, Combination and Envelope Chemise Pajamas—Of fine nainsook. Marked down to 1.79
Night Gowns—Skirts, envelope chemise pajamas. Marked down to 2.69
Envelope Chemise—Of best Wind-rose crepe. Marked down to 95c
Night Gowns and Skirts—With lace and embroidery trimmings. Marked down to 3.49
Night Gowns and Envelope Chemise—Of best pink batiste. Marked down to 1.45
Night Gowns—Fine nainsook, daintily trimmed. Marked down to 1.45
Night Gowns—High and V-neck, long sleeves. Marked down to 1.45

EXTRA SIZE UNDERMUSLINS

Extra Size Gowns and Envelope Chemise, Corset Covers and Drawers. Marked down to 1.45
Extra Size Corset Covers and Drawers. Marked down to 79c
Extra Size Gowns—Fancy trimmed yokes. Marked down to 2.69
Extra Size Gowns and Skirts—Well trimmed. Marked down to 1.95

FLANNELS

Embroidered Flannel—Scalloped edge and hemstitched. Marked down to, yard 59c
White Wool Flannel—27 in. wide. Marked down to, yard 39c
White Domet Flannel—27 in. wide, very fine firm quality. Marked down to, yard 25c
Colored Outing Flannel—Fine twilled goods in neat stripes. Marked down to, yard 29c
Printed Dressing Sack Flannel—Small neat designs. Marked down to, yard 12 1/2c

BOYS' CLOTHING

Wash Norfolk Suits—Broken sizes, khaki cool cloths and palmer linen. Marked down to 3.95
Juvenile Wash Suits—Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Marked down to 1.95
Juvenile Wash Suits—Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Marked down to 2.45
Juvenile Wool Suits—Serges, checks and mixtures. Marked down to 6.95
Fancy Wool Norfolk Suits—Sizes 7 to 18. Marked down to 6.35
Fancy Wool Norfolk Suits—Sizes 7 to 18. Marked down to 8.95
Boys' Terry Bath Robes—Sizes 6 to 18. Marked down to 2.95

BOYS' HATS

Round and Square Crown Straws—In white and colors. Marked down to 49c
Patent Milan and Java Braid Hats—Natural, white and colors. Marked down to 1.29
Milan Braid Hats—Navy, brown and white. Marked down to 1.89
Youths' Straw Hats—Straight brim, Sennitts and roll brim Milans. Marked down to 1.35

BOYS' FURNISHINGS

Outing Flannel Pajamas—2 to 4 years. Marked down to 75c
Blouses—Attached collars. Marked down to 42c
Knitted Ties—Marked down to 12 1/2c
Soft Collars—Odd sizes. Marked down to 10c

BOYS' UNDERWEAR

Boys' Nainsook Shirts and Drawers—Broken sizes. Marked down to 39c
Boys' Summer Union Suits—Broken lots. Marked down to 50c

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

Boys' Fashioned Foot Black Cotton Hose—Broken sizes. Marked down to, pair 35c, 3 Pairs for 1.00
Children's Fancy Top Cotton Socks—Broken sizes. Marked down to, pair 17c, 3 Pairs for 50c

MISSSES' KIMONOS

Girls' and Misses' Crepe Kimonos—Marked down to 95c
Girls' and Misses' Boudoir Caps—Marked down to 39c, 50c, 75c, 1.00

MISSSES' DRESSES

Misses' Wash Dresses—Marked down to 6.95
Misses' Wash Dresses—Marked down to 8.75
Misses' Sport Dresses—Marked down to 19.75
Misses' Sport Dresses—Marked down to 27.50
Afternoon Net Dresses—Marked down to 15.00

MISSSES' COATS

12 Summer Silk Coats—Black and navy. Marked down to 18.50
10 Pongee Coats and Capes—Marked down to 25.00
15 Wool Jersey Capes—Five colors. Marked down to 15.00
20 Misses' Cloth Capes—Mostly navy. Marked down to 25.00

MISSSES' SKIRTS

20 Plaided Skirts—All-wool fabrics. Marked down to 8.75
25 White and Colored Silk Sport and Outing Skirts—Marked down to 10.50

MISSSES' BLOUSES

Round Neck White Voile Smocks—Shirred, white with colored collars. Marked down to 2.00
Striped Silk Blouses—With white silk Peter Pan collars. Marked down to 2.95
Colored Voiles—Ecrú lace and colored linen blouses. Marked down to 3.95
Georgette Blouses—Beaded and embroidered. Marked down to 9.50

GIRLS' AND MISSSES' HATS

Misses' Dress Hats—White milan and leghorn. Marked down to 5.00
Misses' Tailored Hats—Colored leghorns in two-toned effects. Marked down to 5.00
Children's Lingerie Hats—Marked down to 2.50
Children's Tailored Hats—Green, sand and brown. Marked down to 1.50

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Infants' Patent Blucher Oxfords—Turn soles, broken sizes 6 to 8. Marked down to 1.75
Infants' "Old Brick" White Canvas Shoes—Well soled, broken sizes 6 to 8. Marked down to 1.75
Girls' and Misses' "Old Brick" White Canvas Button Boots—Well soled, broken sizes 1 1/2 to 2 and 2 1/2 to 6. Marked down to 1.95
Boys' "Old Brick" Smoked Horsehide Scout Bats—Broken sizes 1 to 6. Marked down to 3.35

GIRLS' CLOTHING

Odd Lot of Dresses—Muslins, linens, reps and chambrays. Marked down to 8.75
Odd Lot of Party Dresses—Silk and rep. Marked down to 12.50
Odd Lot of Colored Dresses—White and voiles and silks. Marked down to 6.75
Girls' Muslin Dresses—All sizes. Marked down to 1.95
Girls' Colored Smocks and Mid-dies. Marked down to 1.95

INFANTS WEAR

Children's Colored Coats—In wool velours and checks; circular, empire and box styles; 2 1/2 years. Marked down to 6.75
Children's Dressy Hats—In Georgette and straw. Marked down to 9.50
Children's Colored Hats—2 to 6 years. Half Price
Colored Dresses—1, 2, 3 years. Marked down to 50c
Odd Lot Colored Dresses—3 to 6 years. Marked down to 95c to 2.50
White Empire Dresses—3 to 6 yrs. Marked down to 1.75
Small Lot Odd Rompers—At Half Price

Hand Made Dresses—Marked down to 1.00 to 5.00
Infants' Cashmere Sackies and Wrappers—Some hand worked. Marked down to 1.50
All Slightly Soiled Furniture for the Nursery at Half Price
Children's Soiled Table Bibs—Marked down to 39c, 50c
Children's Bib Aprons—Marked down to 50c

DRESS GOODS

54-Inch All-Wool Striped Material for skirts and sport coats. Broken line of colors. Marked down to 1.79
50-Inch Shepherd Check Suiting—Several patterns. Marked down to 69c
42 to 46-Inch Imported Silk Voiles—Broke nine of colors. Marked down to 79c
54-Inch Stripe Silverbloom Skirts—Marked down to 69c
36-Inch Pinhead Check Mohairs—All shades. Marked down to 59c
36-Inch Black All-Wool Pebble Cloth—Marked down to 65c
40-Inch Black All-Wool Voile. Marked down to 45c

WASH GOODS

36 and 40-Inch Printed Voiles—Marked down to 24c
32-Inch Woven Stripe Shirting—Madras—Good assortment woven colored stripes. Marked down to 29c
10 Organdie Dress Patterns—A fine Swiss organdie, white ground with neat embroidered colored borders. Marked down to 6.95
36-Inch Half Silk Foulards—All silk patterns, dots, scrolls figures, all dark effects. Marked down to 69c
36-Inch Gabardine and Novelty Shirting—Woven stripes and plaids; for sport and outing skirts. Marked down to 59c
40-Inch Fine Printed Voiles—Imported yarns woven in this country; an exceptional value. Marked down to 69c

LACES

Venise Bands and Edges—In white and ecru, 2 to 9 inches wide. Marked down to 45c
Odd Pieces in Venise, Chantilly, Fillet, Shadow and Brassiere Laces—Marked down to 10c
Fillet Laces—Copies of the real edges, only 2 to 5 inches. Marked down to 59c
Net Flounces—In round and fillet mesh, embroidered edges, 12 to 20 inches. Marked down to 59c
Real Fillet Edges and Insertions—2 to 3 inches, in floral and Grecian designs. Marked down to 85c

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Men's S. & D. Athletic Sleeveless Coat Shirt—Knee drawers, plain mull cotton. Marked down to 40c
Men's Union Suits—Sleeveless, knee length, of fancy madras assorted patterns. Marked down to 1.25
Men's Shirts and Drawers—Gauze weights, white lisle thread, short sleeve shirt and ankle drawers. Marked down to 1.15
Men's Union Suits—Sleeveless, short sleeves and ankle length, close crotch. Marked down to 1.35

MEN'S HOSIERY

Men's Silk Hose—Medium weight, full fashioned, black and colored. Marked down to 1.05
Men's Cotton Hose—Medium weight, gray, double sole, heel and toe. Marked down to 25c
Men's Silk Hose—Full fashioned, black and colored, broken sizes. Marked down to 79c
Men's Hose—Black and colored, silk and silk platted, double sole, heel and toe irregulars. Marked down to 45c

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Silk Shirts—Marked down to 4.35
Japanese White Silk Shirts—Marked down to 3.35
Odd Lots Negligee Shirts—Stiff and soft cuffs. Marked down to 1.29
Silk Pajamas. Marked down to 5.75
Men's Silk Pajamas—Japanese and English silks. Marked down to 12.95
Men's Silk Pajamas. Marked down to 8.75
Men's Ties. Marked down to 95c
Men's Ties. Marked down to 65c
Men's Ties. Marked down to 35c

LAMPS

Gas Lamps—Marked down to 7.75
Electric Lamps—Marked down to 9.50
Mahogany Candle Sticks—Marked down to 75c
Wicker Candle Shades—Marked down to 50c

SILKS

Stripe Taffeta Silk—Yard wide. Marked down to 1.25
Natural Chinese Shantung—33 in. wide. Marked down to 98c
White Sports Tussah Silks—27 and 32 inch. Marked down to 98c
Miscellaneous Silks—Marked down to 49c
Black Messaline—Yard wide. Marked down to 1.39
Black Satin—Yard wide. Marked down to 1.85
Black Shantung—Marked down to 1.98
Black Shantung—Marked down to 2.65
All Remnant of Black Silks Averaging About 1/2 Price

LINENS

Linens Pattern Table Cloths—2x2. Marked down to 1.65
Linens Pattern Table Cloths—2x2. Marked down to 5.75
Linens Pattern Table Cloths—2x2 1/2. Marked down to 1.65
Linens Pattern Table Cloths—2x2 1/2. Marked down to 7.00
Linens Table Damask—70 inches wide, a yard. Marked down to 2.00
Linens Cotton Table Damask—A yard. Marked down to 1.35
Linens Napkins. Marked down to 3.95
Linens Dinner Napkins—24x24. Marked down to 6.00
Linens Hand Toweling—A yd. Marked down to 22c
Soft Finish Wash Crash—A yd. Marked down to 18c
Huck Towels—White and colored border. Marked down to, each 22c
Linens Huck Towels—Marked down to, each 42c
Huck Towels. Marked down to 62 1/2c

Turkish Towels—White and colored. Marked down to 25c
Turkish Towels. Marked down to 42c
Madelira Napkins. Marked down to, dozen 5.75
Arabian Centers—36 inch, 45 inch, 54 inch. Marked down to 2.50, 4.00, 4.50
Arabian Scarfs—36 inch, 45 inch, 54 inch. Marked down to 1.88, 2.00, 2.50
Crash Luncheon Sets—13 pieces. Marked down to 2.75
Linens Luncheon Sets—13 pieces. Marked down to 2.65
Lace Trimmed Scarfs. Marked down to 75c, 1.00, 1.25

SMALLWARES

Machine Belts—Sale price, ea. 20c fully guaranteed. Marked down to, pair 25c
Jordan Marsh Company Sewing Silk—Black and white. Marked down to 1 oz. 65c
Adelaide Sewing Silk—Black and white. Marked down to 1/2 oz 35c
Gros-Grain Belting—2, 2 1/2, 3-inch. Marked down to, yard 25c
Fenway Snap Fasteners—Marked down to, dozen 7c
Scissors. Marked down to, each 39c
Machine Oil. Marked down to, bottle 5c
Tape Measures. Marked down to 5c
Forms—For woolen socks. Marked down to, pair 69c
Double Covered Gum Shields. Size 2-34. Marked down to 25c

CHINAWARE

Incomplete Dinner Sets—Of porcelain and china. Marked down to, set 12.50 to 50.00
Guest Room Sets—Pitcher, match holder, candlestick and tray. Marked down to, set 1.35
Dresser Sets—Hair receiver, powder box, pin tray and comb and brush tray. Marked down to 95c
Umbrella Stands—In rich blue pattern. Marked down to, each 3.50

HAND BAGS

Combination Black and Colored Silk Hand Bags—Gate top and chain handles. Marked down to 1.35
21 Moire Silk Bags—Assorted colors, with and without inside frames. Marked down to 2.85
14 Velvet and Silk High-Grade Hand Bags. Marked down to 3.85

Leather Pocket Photo Frames—To hold two pictures, in black and colors. Marked down to 95c

GLASSWARE

Swedish Flower Vases—In bright colors. Marked down to, each 95c, 1.10, and 1.35
Candy Jars—Light cutting. Marked down to, each 95c
Sandwich Trays—Floral design with gold border. Marked down to, each 3.75
Marmalade Jars. Marked down to, each 39c

ORIENTAL RUGS

1 Persian Isfahan—12.10x10.5. Marked down to 325.00
1 Persian Sarouk—11.9x8.1. Marked down to 325.00
1 Royal Bokhara—10.8x6.3. Marked down to 200.00
1 Royal Kirmanshah—10.7x7.10. Marked down to 210.00
1 Persian Mahal—10.11x7.8. Marked down to 150.00
1 Chinese—11.6x8.8. Marked down to 195.00
1 Chinese—9.6x7.11. Marked down to 110.00
1 Afghan Bokhara—9.11x7.6. Marked down to 105.00

FURNITURE

Silver Gray Rattan Rocker—Cretonne upholstered. Marked down to 15.00
Antique Ivory Rattan Sofa—Cretonne upholstered. Marked down to 22.50
Ivory Rattan Side Chair—Cretonne upholstered. Marked down to 13.50
Rattan Rocker—Closely woven. Marked down to 19.50
Rattan Table. Marked down to 6.50
Ivory Rattan Sofa—Blue cushions. Marked down to 35.00
Hooded Green Willow Chair. Marked down to 23.50
Willow Davenport—Cushioned. Marked down to 42.50
Willow Arm Chair. Marked down to 16.00
Willow Foot Rest. Marked down to 4.50
Gray Davenport—Cushioned. Marked down to 45.00
Gray Chair—Cushioned. Marked down to 18.00
Gray Octagon Top Table. Marked down to 35.00
Extra Large Cedar Chair. Marked down to 7.50
Monmouth Hickory Rocker. Marked down to 9.50
Rustic Cedar Table. Marked down to 6.00
Green Iron Railing Plant Stand. Marked down to 4.50
Tan Willow Chair—Cushioned. Marked down to 18.50
Tan Willow Rocker—Cushioned. Marked down to 18.75
High Back Willow Chair. Marked down to 21.00
Willow Arm Chair—Cushioned. Marked down to 15.00
Gray Rattan Chair—Cushioned. Marked down to 21.50
Gray Rattan Rocker—Cushioned. Marked down to 25.50
Dutch Colonial Chamber Suite—American Walnut. Bureau. Marked down to 37.50
Bed. Marked down to 33.50
Dressing Table. Marked down to 33.50
Chiffonier. Marked down to 36.50
Dutch Colonial Chamber Suite—in mahogany. Bureau. Marked down to 35.00
Bed. Marked down to 32.00
Dressing Table. Marked down to 32.00
Chiffonier. Marked down to 35.00

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Metal Window Box. With drainage and ventilation, 36 inches long. Marked down to 1.89
Brass Hose Nozzles—Adjustable. 59c
Moth Balls or Flakes for Clothing. Marked down to 69c
Toilet Paper—Sanit tissue rolls. Marked down to 6 rolls 95c
Cedar Moth-Proof Bag—No. 5 size. Marked down to 98c
Burrows Folding Card Tables—Brass corners strongly made. Marked down to 3.98
Electric Iron—Full weight, guaranteed, complete. Marked down to 3.65
Baby Crib—White enamel, 36 inches long, rubber-tired wheels. Marked down to 2.98
Porcelain Top-Kitchen Table—White enamel base, with drawer, full size. Marked down to 8.50
Electric Vacuum Cleaners—One of the best electric cleaners. Marked down to 22.50
Bath Sprays—With 5 feet pure rubber tubing, large spray. Marked down to 98c
Toilet Paper Boxes—Made of heavy brass, nickel plated. Marked down to 1.50
Bread Makers—4-loaf size, best make. Marked down to 2.49
Dish Pans—Heavy black tin, good size. Marked down to 98c

Jordan Marsh
Company

BASTILLE DAY IN AMERICAN CITIES

One Hundred Celebrations to Be Held at Which Message From President Wilson Will Be Read—A Help to Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On Sunday 100 American cities will hold Bastille Day celebrations. Thereby America will return the compliment paid her when France recently celebrated American Independence Day. But the full significance of the celebrations tomorrow lies beyond any exchange of compliments between nations. In the words of Maria Boshkareva, now in this country, America's celebration of France's great day "will be of practical value in winning the Russians back to the cause of the Allies."

"Bastille Day," says Maria Boshkareva, "is certain to be celebrated everywhere throughout Russia. Observation of the day in the principal cities of the United States will show the Russian people that your country is one with them. It will restore their confidence."

President Wilson has promised to write a message which will be read in every city where Bastille Day is celebrated.

Arrangements for the nation-wide celebration were made by the Committee on Allied Tribute to France, of which William Howard Taft is honorary chairman and Owen Johnson, active chairman. President Wilson, governors of several states and hundreds of prominent men and women have endorsed the movement.

The significance of the day is one which Americans are temperamentally fitted to understand, for on July 14, 1789, the storm old fortress in which so many political prisoners had been immured was stormed and taken by a mob of revolutionists, and the Bastille was razed to the ground by the triumphant crowd. In spite of the setbacks of the Terror and the brief returns of monarchy and despotism, democratic ideals were from then on consciously before the French and were finally securely established. The prime movers of the Bastille Day celebration feel that in the present war France is standing for the same ideals of liberty, equality and justice which were proclaimed on the first Bastille Day.

"The demonstration on July 14 will represent the outpouring of our spirit of comradeship for the heroic French nation, will voice our deep sympathy for the pain and suffering she has undergone and our admiration for the self-sacrifice and devotion which she has shown the world, and will pledge America's loyal support in the cause of humanity for which France is fighting."

Thus does Cyrus McCormick express the purpose with which the committee launched the movement. From diverse sources have come equally stirring expressions of the American sentiment toward France.

"The cause of France is ours. We must stand by her till victory is hers and ours," wired Maurice Francis Egan, late Minister to Denmark, and Frank E. Hayes, president of the International Miners' Union, voiced labor's stand when he telegraphed the committee: "Heartily approve setting aside July 14 as a national holiday in tribute to our French allies."

In the East, three large labor demonstrations will be held, at Worcester, Conn., and Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Hamilton Holt, President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, will be the speakers. In the West, Rabbi Stephen Wise, Senator Wadsworth, Secretary Baker and other Cabinet members, as well as men of national and local importance, will speak on the significance of the day. At a preliminary meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York City, tonight, messengers will be read extensive greetings of American labor to the French people. Chief among these messages, which will be sent to France tomorrow, is to be one by the American Federation of Labor, signed by President Samuel Gompers.

The most spectacular of the Bastille Day celebrations will be that of New York, at Madison Square Garden. This demonstration will not only recognize the part which France has played in the war, but will also have an international bearing. The representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy, Lord Reading, M. Jusserand and Count di Celleri, will speak, and Ignace Paderewski will head a Polish delegation, flying for the first time the national flag of Poland, and will also make an address. Consul-generals of European and South American nations will be guests of honor, and it is announced that every nation accredited to Washington will have an envoy on the speakers' stand or in the boxes.

A military tableau has been staged by Captain Whitwell of the British Recruiting Commission. This tableau will represent pictorially the order in which the Allies came to the assistance of France, as she stemmed the German tide. Belgium, Great Britain, Greece and finally the United States, all represented by soldiers, sailors or marines, will rally under their colors and to the strains of their national anthems rush to the center of the arena, where the French soldiers, many of them decorated, and all seasoned veterans, will greet them. After this, the "Marseillaise" will be sung by Lucien Muratore, the French tenor.

concerts, with programs more or less replete with music by French composers, have been announced by the committee to take place at 3:30 at the Boston Common, Jamaica Pond, Marine Park and Franklin Park. The three hundred and first artillery band from Camp Devens has been secured for the Common concert. The committee feels that it is particularly appropriate that Bastille Day should see the first army band playing in a municipal concert.

Boston Arrangements

Bastille Day Celebration Program Completed by Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Bastille Day, the Fourth of July of France, is to receive little less commemoration in Boston than did the Fourth itself, as per plans of the Mayor's committee which Friday night held a long session at City Hall completing all arrangements. There are to be two large mass meetings, one out-of-doors at the Frog Pond on the Common at 7:30 tonight and the other indoors at Symphony Hall at 7:30 tomorrow night. Practically all the nationalities of the city are to take active part in both.

With the fact that France has in this present conflict rendered a supreme service to democracy and so to the United States, Gov. Saml. H. McCall, in bidding the people of Massachusetts to observe Bastille Day, says: "We owe a great debt to the people of France for the help they gave us in establishing our republic, but in addition to that debt which we owe in common with the whole country, we in Massachusetts are especially indebted to that race for the great number of people of French stock who have enriched every avenue of our industrial and social life."

In costume representative groups of the allied nations will join in offering the community exercises at the Frog Pond this evening. Though this in a way is a repetition of the parade of July 4, there are to be about twice as many features. From remarks of those who witnessed the first performance it is gleaned that the program is such as would bear many repetitions. The gathering of a great community multitude on the banks of a pond at twilight to give orderly and united, yet stirring, expression to an allegiance to a world patriotism, a world democracy, is pointed out as full of meaning for what is to come.

Following a 15-minute concert by the band on the stage in the middle of the pond, all the groups to take part are to parade around the pond as the band plays the triumphal march from "Aida." Then with Columbia and Joan of Arc clashing hands there will be a circling of the colors of the friendly nations. Acting Mayor Walter L. Collins is down to deliver the address of welcome, accompanied by M. Flamand, consul of France, General Ruckman and Rear Admiral Wood.

Tzcheo-Slovaks, Swedes, Poles, Danes, Chinese, French, Albanians, Portuguese, Lithuanians, Italians, Greeks, Ukrainians, Syrians, Russians and Norwegians will then by turn present their features of dance and song. One other group, of particular significance, is to contribute a number to that of Alsace-Lorraine.

At Symphony Hall Sunday evening, there are to be no reserved seats and no tickets, all free to all. Music for this community program is to be furnished by the Navy Band from Charlestown. In the chair as presiding officer will sit Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. Mme. Panosian, an Armenian soloist, is to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "Verdun! They Shall Not Pass," will be rendered by Miss Irene Boucher of Brockton. Arthur M. Huddell, international vice-president of the Hoisting Stationary Engineers, and United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge are the speakers of the evening.

Special Services at Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Many Boston churches are to give honor to France tomorrow. Some pulpits will be occupied by special speakers from the government. At the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Tremont Street, the Navy Band will play patriotic hymns and accompany the open-air singing of the people who can easily gather directly in front and over on the Common. M. Flamand, the French Consul, has been invited to attend this service and to bring his official French flag, borne by an aide.

The 60 children's playgrounds, in operation throughout the city, will spend from 3:30 to 4:45 Monday afternoon with special exercises and stories dealing with the fundamental reasons for the celebration of Bastille Day. And at the Children's Museum, at 3 o'clock, Monday afternoon, children and adults have been invited to enjoy an illustrated lecture by Mrs. Laura W. L. Scales, on "A Hero of Two Continents."

ALIENS IN PARADE AT YOUNGSTOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Youngstown gave the greatest demonstration of its Americanism in a Fourth of July celebration, even seen in this section. Rumanians, Greeks, Italians, Slovaks, Tzcheo-Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs, Armenians, Hungarians and other alien peoples, turned out in great forces, declaring their loyalty to the United States, the cause of the Allies and the republican form of government, through patriotic sentiments on banners and in other striking ways. Ukrainians carried a banner, saying: "Monarchy don't suit us: long live the Republic." Hungarian banners were emphatic in their expressions of disapproval of the Kaiser.

Salute at the Navy Yard
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—A national salute to France will boom from the guns at the Navy Yard Sunday morning, and on the vessels and in every district of the city the French and United States colors will be floating together. Band

TRICOLOR FLIES BESIDE UNION JACK

King George Grants Permission for Flags to Fly Side by Side on Public Buildings in Honor of France's National Fête Day

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—By the King's permission the tricolor will fly alongside the Union Jack on public buildings in honor of France's national fête day.

Tributes to Great Britain and the Dominions from French public men, sent to The Daily Chronicle, show a frank acknowledgment of the part played by the British Empire since 1914. The spirit of them is contained in Field Marshal Joffre's pithy contribution: "At the instant when England joins with France in a celebration of the national fête, the French Army salutes her ally of the earliest days of the war, an ally whose effort has enabled her to withstand to this day the German Army's formidable assault. United in suffering and glory, the soldiers of our two great nations are confidently watching the dawn of their joint and definite victory."

San Francisco Program

Official Action to Make Observance of Day General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Bastille Day will, as usual, be celebrated enthusiastically in this city, with its large colony of men and women of French birth or French descent, but this year, in acknowledgment of the alliance, the celebration will have the official support of and be participated in by all classes. Mayor Rolph has issued a proclamation calling upon all to decorate homes and business houses with the colors of the allied Republic and take part in the celebration. After citing the union of France and America in the war for humanity, the proclamation says, in part:

"San Francisco, on the western rim of the United States, owes a particular debt to cultural and other influences exerted from the earliest days by the French colony in our midst."

The great French ball at the Exposition auditorium on Saturday evening will be managed by representative French residents, the receipts to go to the war sufferers of France. Sarah Bernhardt, now playing here, promises to be present and greet her fellow countrymen. On Sunday a patriotic military and musical program will be given in the Auditorium, attended by State and city officials.

Men in Training to Observe Day

DURHAM, N. H.—The New Hampshire College training detachment of the national army will celebrate Bastille Day, the French anniversary of independence, Sunday evening at a special patriotic meeting at Thompson Hall. The principal speaker will be Ralph D. Paine of Durham, who has recently spent some time with the British and French navies and has written extensively upon war subjects. There will be a flag exercise by the little girls of Durham. Private Dufour will sing the "Marseillaise" in French and the audience will join him, led by Private Joseph Tremblay of Manchester.

WATER FOR POWER DIVERTED TO CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—To save many million dollars' worth of rice, beans and alfalfa now growing in California, the State Railroad Commission, acting in conjunction with the United States Food Administration, has ordered the Sutter, Butte and Western canal companies to divert water, impounded in Lake Almanor for power purposes, to the irrigation of 65,000 acres of land needing the water for irrigation. These crops are threatened, and the action has been taken on request of farmers in Butte and Sutter counties.

This use of water from Lake Almanor will lower that reservoir about 5 per cent. The Railroad Commission takes the ground that the nation's need of food supercedes even the need for power. At the same time, it is not believed that the use of so small a portion of the storage will greatly interfere with power development. Lake Almanor gets its storage supply from Feather River.

Y. M. C. A. TO HELP OBSERVE JULY 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Special observances of Bastille Day, July 14, the French holiday, will be held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in all the camps on the Western front where American troops and French soldiers are quartered.

The war council of the Association has sent instructions to all secretaries in these camps to arrange for celebrations which will include special programs of speeches and music.

GROWERS QUESTION FREIGHT INCREASE

STOCKTON, Cal.—The following editorial from the Stockton Record discusses the increase of freight rates on fruits:

The government's sweeping order increasing the freight rates 25 per cent has hit the fruit men. It is estimated by Charles E. Virden, manager of the

California Fruit Distributors, that this order will add \$2,500,000 to the normal freight bill paid heretofore by the fruit industry.

Mr. Virden declares that the increased rate means irreparable losses to the industry and he suggests that Washington be appealed to for a modification of the order. Mr. Virden indicates a 10 per cent increase per hundredweight to meet the war's additional demands upon all lines of industry and trade.

The fruit growers have no desire to escape their just share, but it is agreed by them that Mr. McAdoo overstepped the limit when issuing the sweeping order. The protest against the action of the government at this time may seem an unpleasant thing to do, but the industry owes it to itself and the nation to present its case so that all sides to the question may be heard.

Mr. McAdoo cannot possibly know or foresee the effect of his order, and though wisdom and patriotism prompted such action, it is not fault-proof. There is no desire to apportion more than the just share of the extra burdens upon any one or upon any industry and it is only by exchanging views that full justice can be done.

TEACHERS SIGN LOYALTY PLEDGE

Indianapolis School Board to Enforce Terms—Movement Is Started to Stop German Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Contracts signed between teachers and the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners hereafter will contain the following "loyalty" clause:

"The undersigned teacher further agrees that disloyalty to the United States of America on the part of the teacher, either in written or spoken word or act, shall be ground for the teacher's discharge for cause, within the meaning of that term as used herein."

Dissatisfaction with the mildness of the terms of the "loyalty" clause is expressed by the County Council of Defense which urged the adoption of the following clause:

"This contract is entered into upon the representation of the teacher by whom it is signed that she or he has been, is now, and will continue to be thoroughly loyal to the United States and the nations joined with her in the present world struggle for human liberty and democracy, and it is mutually agreed that any act, utterance or association with others on the part of said teacher, tending to inculcate or aid in the support of, or admiration for, the German Kaiser, or the existing government or Kultur of Germany, shall be sufficient cause for the termination of this contract."

The movement to have repealed the law under which German has been taught in the grade schools of Indiana is gaining widespread support. The Indiana section of the American Chemical Society has adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of the law. The point is made in the resolutions that the present laws of the state give a favored position to the German language over other foreign languages, and that no good reason has existed for such favoritism.

According to a survey of the State by the State Council of Defense, reports from practically all counties indicate important changes from indifference or disloyalty to loyalty in the last six months on the part of residents of German or Austrian extraction. The survey shows that there has been a noticeable decrease in manifestations of German sympathy since the United States entered the war.

COMMISSIONERS START TO RELIEF OF PERSIA

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, head of the American Commission for Relief in Persia, accompanied by two members of the commission, Dr. Wilbur E. Post of Chicago and Maurice Wertheim of New York, have sailed for England, where they will spend a week in consultation with the British officials before joining the members of the commission who have proceeded to the Persian Gulf. The commission is under the auspices of the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief. The first two contingents sailed from the Pacific coast May 11 and June 8, and have proceeded to the Persian Gulf by way of India.

Four Years' Growth

ASSETS	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1918
Cash	\$1,517,366.33	\$4,973,113.69
Loans and Investments	15,437,269.02	23,388,628.91
Rediscounts and Customers' Liability under Acceptances		3,571,100.57
Total Resources	\$19,954,635.35	\$31,929,843.17
LIABILITIES		
Deposits	\$16,640,561.46	\$24,784,741.05
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Earnings	3,314,073.89	3,874,001.55
Notes and Bankers' Acceptances Rediscounted		3,571,100.57
Total Liabilities	\$19,954,635.35	\$31,929,843.17

American Trust Company

50 State Street, Boston—City Square, Charlestown

GERMAN METHODS OF PROPAGANDA

Exposure of Purchase of New York Evening Mail Opening Up Way to More Revelations of How Germans Worked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The exposure of the purchase of the New York Evening Mail with German-American money for alleged German purposes is opening up the way to further revelations of Germany's methods in the early days of the war, which were entirely unsuspected by Americans in general. It is believed now that the Mail did not come from Germany but from German sympathizers in the United States and that the large sums of money raised by the Germans at their bazaars and other entertainments for the unfortunate in Germany never went to Germany, but were used where they would help Germany most. German bankers doing business in this country also contributed generously.

"It was easy at that time to do this, for the big fund that had been raised just before the war for international work was being handled and distributed largely through the agencies of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, which helped to maintain the secret service for Germany. Then there was the fund disbursed by men alleged to be engaged in advertising work in the United States and the propaganda carried on through the foreign language newspapers, simultaneously in this country, in Hungary, in Holland, in Sweden and the Slavonic countries."

Special efforts were made to influence Americans to consider the resumption of amicable relations with Germany after the war. This was forwarded largely by American citizens with holdings or financial interests in Germany.

Representations were made to the State Department before this country entered the war that the foreign language newspapers were being used to influence foreign workmen in the munitions factories and that the breweries under German influence had contributed to a fund that was helping to spread the propaganda of violence where the propaganda of fear had failed, and that it had its clearing house in New York City. This is interesting, coming to light at the very time when brewing interests have the assurance to come to Washington to ask that they be permitted to carry on their business and make more money for whatever purposes they see fit.

One of the men in connection with the management and distribution of German funds, an American citizen and a former office holder, is being thoroughly scrutinized and is likely to be called upon to give an explanation of certain transactions now under investigation. The editor of a German newspaper will be asked to throw further light on transactions that are just being uncovered.

Great German Fund

More Than \$30,000,000,000 Was on Deposit in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That Count von Bernstorff and his financial agent, Dr. Heinrich Albert, used 16 New York banks as depositories for German funds, to be used in espionage and propaganda work, and that more than \$30,000,000,000 was at the disposal of German agents in America, was revealed on Friday.

Most of this money is said to have been raised by the sale of war bonds to Germans and Austrians in America, and by other methods which brought subscriptions from them. The accounts in these banks were closed out when von Bernstorff left the country, and the government is now investigating the final disposition of the money. It is said that Guido von Steer, who was arrested with Julius Prititzer, former president of the Transatlantic Trust Company, used to be private secretary to Emperor Franz Josef, and in America was manager of confidential agents. It is alleged that representatives of this bank tried to keep Austro-Hungarian immigrants loyal to their homeland and that in a great many instances these agents were "spiritual advisors."

The company was organized by

three Budapest banks and was an active agency in the sale of Teutonic bonds in this country. It is declared that this trust company knew that the German merchant submarine Deutschland was coming to America before Washington did.

Meanwhile Dr. Edward Aloysius Rumely, formerly publisher of the New York Evening Mail, has offered to waive immunity and give the Senate all the facts at his command, and the grand jury is continuing the investigation, growing out of Dr. Rumely's arrest.

Editor Leaves Paper

Dr. Gruening Severs His Connection With the New York Tribune

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Ernest Henry Gruening has severed his connection as managing editor of the New York Tribune for what are described as "purely internal reasons." In the belief that he was a friend of Dr. Edward Aloysius Rumely, former editor of the New York Evening Mail, it is said that federal agents questioned Dr. Gruening recently and that he said he was not acquainted with Rumely.

Both had apartments at the same New York address. Both Osden Reid, the editor, and the assistant editor of the Tribune denied that they had been questioned by federal agents and said that anything Dr. Gruening had had to do with such agents on Friday was no affair of theirs, since his connection with the Tribune had ceased at eight o'clock on Friday night.

Dr. Gruening was born in this city, and is the son of Emil and Phebe Friedenberg Gruening. He was graduated from Harvard and the Harvard Medical School, and was a reporter on The Boston American in 1911, and later was employed as an editor on the Boston Herald, Traveler and Journal, before he came to The New York Tribune.

Dr. Rumely in a statement today denied he knew Dr. Gruening.

"I never saw nor heard of Dr. Gruening or had any communication with him whatsoever until last night when I came in from an automobile ride and was called up by the newspapers for information," he said. "I remember hearing, three months ago, that such a man had joined the staff of The Tribune. I did not know he lived in the same building with me."

MILITARY TRAINING IN UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Washington University will give military training a definite place in its course of study on the recommendation of the War Department, according to the announcement of Chancellor Frederick A. Hall.

Students between the ages of 18 and 21 years are to be asked to voluntarily enlist for army service, not to be called for active duty except in grave emergencies.

They will be given full training by officers detailed for the work and the drill will be coordinated with the officers reserve training. Men of 21 or over who are in the college proper or in the technical schools, pending summons to active service, will be required to undergo training.

ALL DAY SATURDAY CLOSING UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1st

Closing other days at 5 P. M.
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Make the most of the savings. Buy enough for a year's needs.

—Light grounds, with Foulard, Dresden Challie and Flounced patterns, also the dark grounds, with light printing. Gays and sedate effects.

N. B.—We have found a few pieces with tiniest imperfections of weave. We tell you of them, but doubt if your sharp eyes will detect.
(FOURTH FLOOR—WINTER STREET)

Who Is There Who Will Not

WISH "DOROTHY DODD" TO GET
LOW SHOES

AT 3.85 AND 4.85

Lower priced now
AT THIS CLEARANCE SALE
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At 3.85
Dull Kid Colonial—Louis or Cuban heel—
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Patent Spot Pump—Plain toe—
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Tan White Buck Boots—

Reading this—knowing their service-giving qualities their shapeliness and style, their so-many points of merit. Women, of Boston and hereabouts, what further need we say—We believe you will be glad to attend this sale Monday.
(TEMPLE PLACE—STREET FLOOR)

ANTI-LOAFING LAW QUESTIONS RAISED

Massachusetts Act Results in
Some Confusion as to "Useful
Occupation" Definition—Bar-
tenders Called on in One Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The lack of an official definition of "useful" occupations interfered somewhat with registration under the Massachusetts anti-loafing law on Friday, the first day of its application. In Southbridge, Mass., the authorities sought to apply the law strictly, and ordered that men employed in selling liquor were not engaged in a useful occupation, and must seek other employment. Generally, however, it appeared to be held that if a man was employed in any activity, he did not fall within the provisions of the law.

About 5000 men were registered throughout the State, about 1000 of these being in Greater Boston. The men covered by the law were those from 18 to 50, who were unemployed, or not engaged for 36 hours a week in "useful" occupations.

In Southbridge, the agent appointed for the registration of those affected by the law was Judge John M. Cochran. Convinced that the law was intended to be applied literally, he directed the chief of police to bring before him all saloonkeepers and clerks in the liquor business, within the age limits, for registration. He then registered several bartenders, and advised them to look for other employment. This interpretation of the law was displeasing to the liquor men, and someone telephoned to Boston, to the Director of Statistics, who had charge of registration all over the State, receiving an answer which led Judge Cochran to discontinue registering those who were employed in the liquor trade.

Because of the opportunity presented generally to plead an ignorance of the meaning of the law, quite a number of men to whom the police think the law applies, failed to register. Accordingly a warning is given to those to register without delay; that the police intend to see that they are enrolled and to furnish their names to the office of the Director of Statistics as applicants for positions in the manufacturing establishments of the State, or wherever "useful" employment may be obtained for them.

One thing that interested the police, it was said, was the small number of registrants in Brookline, where there are many men of wealth who have given the appearance of being entirely without useful employment. As these are as plainly included in the application of the law as the men who have no money, the police have indicated that they intend to look into their cases. It is said to be quite possible that presently the scene will be witnessed of wealthy idlers doing mill work or other manual labor.

The largest number registered in Boston appeared at the Dedham Street station in the South End, which is nearest the quarter frequented most by the city's professional unemployed. The number was 170.

In Clinton, about 15 men were registered, most of them being found in the saloons. All said they were willing to go to work if positions were found for them, and a manufacturer promptly offered to give them all work.

In Worcester about 200 were registered, in Somerville 27, Beverly 21, Salem 48, Haverhill 18 and Westfield 10.

PRESIDENT WILSON LIKELY TO PROCLAIM WAR PROHIBITION

(Continued from page one)

istration, as the best thought of the industry, carries with it the recommendation that nation-wide prohibition be put into effect at once. The coal production committee of the National Coal Association, which formulated the program, also has addressed a letter to each member of Congress advising him of the recommendation.

This statement came, in a sense, as a strong answer to the step taken by officials of the United States Brewers Association, who, as soon as they heard that coal was to be denied them by order of the United States Fuel Administration, had gathered and talked over the predicted ruin of the hop industry, the cheapening of barley and the decrease in ice production, which is one of the by-products of the brewing business.

On Friday, Christian J. Feigenbaum of Newark, N. J., president of the association, and 35 members of the association's board of trustees came to Washington to see how pressure could be brought to bear upon Dr. Garfield and every one else who had anything to do with this attack upon the brewing industry. Lawyers interested in promoting brewery prosperity were in consultation with their clients during the day, and representations were made to the Fuel Administration that great disasters would follow in the wake of the abolition of beer.

The brewers also disputed the statement of the Fuel Administration that the breweries consumed practically 3,000,000 tons of coal a year, claiming to have been using no more than 1,800,000. It is probable that the trip to Washington and the additional counsel fees might have been saved had the brewery representatives known that the Fuel Administrator's plan had not been decided upon hastily, but after careful investigation and consideration by the chairman of the War Industrial Board and the Food Administrator in conference with Dr. Garfield.

It is understood that these gentle-

men of the Fuel Administration did not act without being assured of the approval of their course by President Wilson. There was, therefore, small hope that the brewers' men could make Dr. Garfield take back his orders. Even the lament that the taking of beer from the working men was going to throw them on a whisky basis was ineffective in view of the prospect that there may soon be no whisky basis to fall back upon.

"In the opinion of the representative committee of operators, which comprises in its membership delegates from virtually every large coal producing field in the nation," says the statement, "The country cannot have both liquor and sufficient coal this winter. Nor can the country keep liquor in the mining sections now and have enough coal later on. The liquor traffic is curtailing coal production, and the time has come to eliminate it if there is to be the substantial increase in coal output that the war program demands."

"This conclusion was reached unanimously after thorough and painstaking investigation by the committee. The National Coal Association is informed that the conclusion is not only the judgment of the operators, but is concurred in by Frank Farrington, president of the United Mine Workers of America for the State of Illinois. Mr. Farrington is said to have gone to this effect before President Wilson. Fuel Administrator Garfield and senators and representatives of Illinois in Congress.

"It is understood that Fuel Administrator Garfield has transmitted the following recommendation of the National Coal Association to President Wilson, who now has it under consideration:

"Regardless of political affiliations of the members of the association, and leaving out of consideration the moral issues involved, and basing its opinion entirely on economic and patriotic grounds, this committee unanimously and unqualifiedly believes that national prohibition for the period of the war is absolutely necessary to make effective this or any other plan for increased coal production. A comparison of the records of production of mines in wet and dry territories furnishes ample proof of the need of prohibition. The various instances cited to you need not be repeated here, but they typify the experience of operators throughout the entire country."

A. R. Hamilton, chairman of the operators' committee, made this statement:

"Our committee is composed of practical operating men. Representing all the principal producing districts of the country, they are men of all shades of personal opinion. Some come from wet states, some come from dry states, and some from states partly wet and partly dry. They all told their stories and presented their figures to show, not only the relative efficiency of the mines as between wet and dry states but the difficulties of working out any practical benefits from drink restriction along the border line between wet and dry territory. The result was a determined and unqualified stand for national prohibition."

"The committee feels that the drinking evil has become so rampant in the mining communities, that its complete elimination is fundamentally necessary in the effort to speed up the mines sufficiently to get the 100,000,000 additional tons of coal this country will require this year. It is now up to Congress to make a clean-cut choice between drink for the mining communities and coal for the war and the people."

Governor Versus Courts

Minnesota Executive Disregards Order
Protecting Saloon Keeper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Gov. Burnquist, too, issued the state courts on Friday when he declined to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Ramsey County District Court in St. Paul, which had cited him to show cause on Saturday morning why he should not be adjudged in contempt for refusing to obey its order in a case brought by a saloon keeper at Blooming Prairie, Minn. The Governor had sent Home Guardsmen to Blooming Prairie to close a saloon after Judge F. N. Dickson had granted a temporary injunction asked by the saloon men for forbidding such action.

The State's chief executive, W. C. Rhinow, Adjutant-General, and H. W. Libby, secretary of the Public Safety Commission, all were cited by Judge Dickson to appear before him today in the contempt proceedings. The Governor sent a telegram to his attorneys from a farm near Clinton, Minn., where he is on a vacation, in regard to Judge Dickson's action. He said:

"If attorneys for those who have openly and defiantly disobeyed the law are going to be able, in war time, to hinder the exercise of the executive military authority through the securing of ex-parte temporary injunction orders, we must admit that there are as many commanders-in-chief of the State's military forces as there are courts in the State."

Action to forestall action in the District Court will be taken by the Attorney-General, acting for the Governor, in the Supreme Court, where a writ of prohibition preventing Judge Dickson from trying the contempt case will be asked.

HALF-DAY SCHOOL SESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit's public schools will go on half-day sessions for the duration of the war, as the result of requests regarding expenditures from the capital issues committee of the War Finance Corporation at Washington. The plan will effect a temporary saving of \$3,000,000 for proposed new buildings. In congested districts portable structures, combined with the new session plan, will accommodate all pupils.

CRIMES DECREASED UNDER DRY LAW

Falling Off of 90 Per Cent in
South Dakota Arrests During
Year of Prohibition—Severe
Penalties for Any Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—With the close of June 30, South Dakota had enjoyed a state-wide prohibition for a period of one year, and a gratifying record was made during that period, which clearly showed that prohibition could prohibit when the laws were properly drawn and there was a strong public sentiment behind them. The record in Sioux Falls—which is the metropolis of the state—showed that had been accomplished during the year and the growing decrease in the number of arrests. What was true here also was true in a corresponding degree of every other city and town in South Dakota.

Records of both city and state cases appearing in the Municipal Court in this city, which showed a direct violation of the liquor law, provide an argument for prohibition which is hard to surpass.

Arrests fell off about 90 per cent during the year just closed, as shown by the following tables:

	1917-18	1916-17
July	15	156
August	8	215
September	6	172
October	2	142
November	11	165
December	7	119
January	5	59
February	2	79
March	3	42
April	18	89
May	9	117
June	21	129
Totals	118	1473

The successful enforcement of prohibition is due in part to the constant activity of officers throughout the State, and to that provision of the law which gives them authority to keep in jail anyone arrested for intoxication until they reveal the source from which they secured the liquor. The severity of the penalties imposed for violations of the law also has been an important factor in reducing violations to the minimum.

Closing Stops Arrests

Kenosha (Wis.) Saloon Keepers Observe Sunday Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

KENOSHA, Wis.—Kenosha was dry on Sunday, June 23, for the first time in 30 years. As a consequence, not a single arrest was made either Sunday or Monday following. On the Monday preceding, 72 arrests were made, and all but 10 of them were for drunkenness, the 10 being a by-product of the saloon, gambling.

In the 36 hours from Saturday night at 6 until Monday morning at 6 on June 17 an average of two arrests were made an hour. The patrol wagon was kept running all day Sunday from early morning until late at night, with little chance to oil up and refill with gasoline. In the 36 hours from closing time on Saturday night until Monday noon, June 24, the wagon had not been out of the station, and not a single arrest had been made.

The saloons were not closed by operation of law, for all these more than 35 years there has been a Sunday closing ordinance on the books, which never had been enforced, but it appears that the saloon men themselves have seen a great light. They have at last come to see that one day of rest in seven is a good thing for a saloon keeper as well as other people. They claim that is one of the reasons, but the principal reason they advance is that they are doing it as an evidence of their patriotism.

Anyhow, the way it was brought about was this: Ninety-one saloon men met on Monday afternoon, June 17, and decided that they needed one day in seven to rest, and they also wanted to show their patriotism. So to show their patriotism they decided to obey the law for the first time in more than 30 years, the same law they had been violating all these years.

But another reason is quite apparent. Camp Herring is only about two miles away. While it is against the ruling of the War Department to sell liquors to a man in uniform, for a time the soldier could get someone to buy liquor for him and he could drink just the same. But the ban was put on the bottle trade not long ago, and the saloons were notified that no liquor was to be sold to anyone to be

carried away from the premises. Any liquor sold was to be drunk by the person purchasing it before he left the saloon. It is just barely possible that the saloon men feared that if they did not make some little concession to decency they would be closed up entirely on account of being within the five-mile limit.

AUSTRALIAN MOVE FOR PROHIBITION

Steady Progress Noted Through-
out the Commonwealth—Re-
striction on Sale of Liquor to
Soldiers and Sailors in Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Steadily the movement for prohibition, or at least for strict control of liquor in Victoria and the Commonwealth, is growing in strength. The most gratifying development in this State has been the prohibition of the sale of liquor to soldiers or sailors in the vicinity of the rest camp and hospital.

This embargo follows the announcement of Senator E. D. Millen, Minister for Repatriation, that it had been decided to prohibit the sale or gift of alcohol to invalid soldiers. Similar action will be taken in connection with other hospitals in Australia, if the report of the Senate Special Committee is followed by the federal government.

Following a huge public meeting in the Melbourne Town Hall, in connection with the Strength of Empire Movement, at which nearly 23,000 were subscribed and a motion was carried in favor of war-time prohibition of alcoholic liquors by the federal government, a deputation representing 70 organizations waited on Mr. H. S. W. Lawson, the State Premier. Mr. Greenwood, M. L. A., said that the deputation wished to place before the Premier the question of the liquor trade.

The Premier in reply said that he was in hearty and complete personal sympathy with every movement which made for the moral uplift and social benefit of the people. So far as the present government was concerned the advances made in regard to the liquor trade would be maintained, but he could give them at this stage no encouragement of their hoped-for state war-time prohibition. Until the delivery of his policy speech at Castle-maine he could not tell them what the Cabinet was going to do on the liquor question but they could depend on absolute sympathy, interest and support. In Victoria, Parliament had provided machinery for local option; the deputation had wished to introduce a new plan by extending local option to state option. This aspect would be given due consideration.

Mr. W. A. Watt, acting Prime Minister, has consented to receive a petition from the National Council of women on the question of "anti-shouting." The council, however, has now asked Mr. Watt to receive a deputation on the subject.

HOW ANDREA GOT LIQUOR SUPPORTERS

German-American Alliance One
of the First Alien Bodies Ap-
proached by Organizer of the
People Opposing Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"When I started out to organize the people who did not want prohibition," said Percy Andrae, the first president of the National Association of Commerce and Labor, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, established for this purpose, "I came naturally to the foreign associations in this country. Most of the foreigners had been used to liquor in the old country and they brought their customs in this respect to America. So I got in touch with the National German-American Alliance."

"The alliance is composed of some German 'intellectuals,' but the rank and file of its membership was made up of workmen, and the thing that bound them together in the alliance was their liking for their liquor and their disinclination to have it taken away. The 'intellectuals' never liked to admit this, but remove the prohibition factor from the alliance and it would have been a band without a body."

"My work with the alliance was to get the information about the elections to its members. I have already told you of the extensive and careful canvasses the National Association of Commerce and Labor made in states where there was need from the standpoint of the liquor interests. Well, when I had this information compiled, I would send it along to the organizations, wherever they were, the alliance and others, and they would get the word relative to the candidates to their members. My thought was, as I have said before, that in an election every man was entitled to know just for whom he was voting, and we were

there for the purpose of supplying this information to the people who did not want prohibition.

"I proposed our working together to Mr. Keller, a vice-president of the National German-American Alliance at Indianapolis, and it was carried out through him. He had an office there with four people in it, sometimes three, I think, but generally four. These men were on four nearly all the time, imparting the information about candidates favorable and unfavorable to the sale of liquor. This was their particular work. I kept a close account of all the funds which I contributed, to know it all went as proposed. The amount, as a matter of fact, that I spent with the alliance was small, amounting to about \$40,000 in the three years."

"But these men spoke of other things, in connection with the German-American Alliance, while they were spreading the word about candidates did they not?" Mr. Andrae was asked.

"These men were speaking in the German-American Alliance against prohibition," he replied. "That was what they were hired for. Naturally they had to present the subject from the standpoint of the German-American Alliance."

The National German-American Alliance during this period was possessed of small funds to carry on its work, Mr. Andrae observed. He said the membership did not contribute any money to amount to anything, yet to let the membership go was impossible, from the standpoint of the leaders, because it was the membership of the working people that gave the alliance its bulk and importance. The supply of funds, therefore, became a matter of digging into their own pockets, or else relying on the wealthy brewers.

TRAVELERS MUST GET PERMITS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—All travelers leaving Honolulu for mainland ports of the United States must secure permits from the local federal immigration office before purchasing their steamship tickets. This important ruling, now in effect, applies to every person leaving Honolulu for the mainland.

RENT PROFITEERING IN ST. LOUIS SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Profiteering in rents in St. Louis is shown in the investigation recently concluded by the City Plan Commission at the request of the National Industrial Conference Board. There has been an increase in rents amounting to from 10 to 15 per cent, according to the investigators. The influx of new residents of a class requiring better than average housing is given as the reason by the landlord class. The demand for a large number of high-class mechanics and the high wages being paid them has also resulted in this class of workers moving into better homes and creating a scarcity of such housing. Advances in the rent of better flats and apartments are being justified by the increased cost of coal and higher upkeep charges.

Recently army officers stationed temporarily in St. Louis were forced to appeal to the Real Estate Exchange because of the insistence of landlords that they sign long-term leases for homes and apartments. Action was taken to relieve this situation, but in all classes of housing the landlord is increasing his charges and is becoming unwilling to make repairs.

Plain colors in Voile Dresses, with long line drape, trimmed with embroidery; were \$16.50. Now..... \$10.75

Dotted Voile Dresses with pleated skirts; were \$7.50. \$10.00. Now..... \$7.50

Poplin Dresses, as illustrated, in the most wanted colors. Made straight line effect; revers, belt and pocket trimmed with pearl buttons. Were \$1.50. Now \$5.00

Embroidered Stripe Voile Dresses, as illustrated, waist made basque effect, trimmed with buttons and dainty embroidered collar; pleated skirt with side drape, finished with velvet ribbon; were \$10.75. \$16.50. Now..... \$10.75

A small lot of Afternoon Dresses, crepe de chine,orgette, pongee and fine serges; not all sizes in this lot; were \$25.00 to \$35.00. \$16.50. Now..... \$16.50

Sport Dresses, as illustrated, white crepe de chine combined with navy blue foulard; box pleated skirt with band of foulard is very effective; coat of foulard with the latest collar and belt; were \$16.50. \$25.00. Now..... \$16.50

French Linen Suit Dresses, as illustrated, collar, vest and cuffs in contrasting colors; patent leather belt. Another model trimmed with embroidery; were \$23.50. \$15.00. Now..... \$15.00

Winser Crepe Chemise, straight line, trimmed with Torchon lace..... \$1.10

Nainsook Chemise, straight line, trimmed with lace..... \$1.00 to \$2.50

Combinations of Nainsook, trimmed with lace and Hamburg..... \$1.59 to \$3.50

SEVENTEEN ST. LOUIS BREWRIES CLOSE

Federal Food Order Assigned As
Reason—Busch Plant Has
Fuel Stored—Action Affects
1821 Saloons in City Alone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Every brewery in St. Louis, with one exception, the Anheuser-Busch plant, will close almost at once, because of the national fuel order. Seventeen of the 18 plants get coal day by day. The Busch plant has coal stored. Stocks of beer on hand total 1,000,000 barrels, a 90-day supply. O. Norman Jones, secretary St. Lewis Brewers Association, says 10,000 men are employed by brewers here and that 60,000 St. Louisans are affected.

Local capital invested in \$80,000,000; annual wages, \$8,000,000, and value of real estate occupied by saloons, \$10,000,000. Brewers have about \$3,000,000 in materials on hand. It is estimated 500,000 people in Missouri are affected by the coal order.

On July 1, there were 1821 saloons in St. Louis, each paying \$900 annual license, \$500 to the city and \$400 to the State, totaling \$1,708,600, including an ad valorem tax on goods bought. Comptroller Nolte states that tax measures for the city must be drafted at once to make up the deficit to be caused by wiping out of saloon revenue.

Brewer Owns German Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—August A. Busch, brewer, admitted on Friday that he and his mother, Mrs. Lilly A. Busch, own \$500,000 of German war bonds, bought prior to the United States' entrance in the war. They were bought in 1916. Mr. Busch explains, at a time when it was claimed that the money was to be used in caring for German sailors on interned vessels. He asserts that he and his mother now own \$3,000,000 in Liberty bonds.

C. F. Hovey Company

Tel. Beach 3460

Summer, Chauncy and Avon Streets
Boston, Mass.

Shop by Mail

A Clearance Sale of Summer Dresses



\$15.00

\$10.75

\$16.50

\$5.00

Poplin Dresses, as illustrated, in the most wanted colors. Made straight line effect; revers, belt and pocket trimmed with pearl buttons. Were \$1.50. Now \$5.00

Plain colors in Voile Dresses, with long line drape, trimmed with embroidery; were \$16.50. Now..... \$10.75

Dotted Voile Dresses with pleated skirts; were \$7.50. \$10.00. Now..... \$7.50

Embroidered Stripe Voile Dresses, as illustrated, waist made basque effect, trimmed with buttons and dainty embroidered collar; pleated skirt with side drape, finished with velvet ribbon; were \$10.75. \$16.50. Now..... \$10.75

A small lot of Afternoon Dresses, crepe de chine,orgette, pongee and fine serges; not all sizes in this lot; were \$25.00 to \$35.00. \$16.50. Now..... \$16.50

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French Linen Suit Dresses, as illustrated, collar, vest and cuffs in contrasting colors; patent leather belt. Another model trimmed with embroidery; were \$23.50. \$15.00. Now..... \$15.00

Gentlemen's Golf Suits

Scotch Homespun

Knickerbockers or Long Trousers

\$35 \$38 \$40

Scott & Company
LIMITED

340 Washington Street, Boston

Muslin Underwear

Purchased many months ago when prices were normal, gives our customers a decided opportunity to prepare for the future

Night Gowns of cambric and cotton; a variety of styles trimmed with Hamburg or lace; high and V necks.

Extra sizes just as dainty as others
Prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$6.75

Cambric Drawers, trimmed with blind embroidery..... 85c
Extra size..... \$1.00
Corset Covers, trimmed with lace and puff sleeves of lace. Desirable to wear with very sheer garments..... \$1.50

Winsor Crepe Chemise, straight line, trimmed with Torchon lace..... \$1.10
Nainsook Chemise, straight line, trimmed with lace..... \$1.00 to \$2.50
Combinations of Nainsook, trimmed with lace and Hamburg..... \$1.59 to \$3.50

RANK OF OFFICERS AT CAMP DEVENS

Surprise to Some Majors and Captains Who Find That They Outrank Officers They Have Regarded as Superiors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Officers of the division staff here are in receipt of a small pamphlet showing the relative rank of all commissioned men stationed in this cantonment. Considerable surprise has been expressed by some majors and captains who have found that they outrank officers they have regarded as their superiors. The relative rank of each officer from the commanding general down to second lieutenants has been determined, and officers who have been graduated from Plattsburg and other officers' training camps now are informed as to seniority and likelihood of promotion.

Maj. Reginald Barlow and Maj. Charles A. Ranslett are given the highest rank among the Plattsburg majors, and Capt. John P. Mies, assistant adjutant in the depot brigade and a regular of many years service, outranks all depot brigade captains.

First Lieut. Aubrey S. Smith of the three hundred and third artillery regiment holds first rank among the first lieutenants in camp, and Second Lieut. Charles C. Patterson of the three hundred and third infantry is the first officer of his rank on the list.

A large monument nearly opposite the Hostess House is to be dedicated next Tuesday afternoon, an address by Brig.-Gen. William F. McNair, being a feature of the occasion. A tablet inscribed with information concerning the establishment of the cantonment and the formation of the seventy-sixth division will occupy a place of prominence in the center of the monument. The masonry has been done by soldiers in camp, and the work is of a most ornamental nature.

Brig.-Gen. Murch B. Stewart will make an address upon the observance of Bastille Day here on Sunday, and will extend a welcome to the guests of honor and the civilian visitors who attend the exercises. There will be remarks by Chaplain C. V. Smith, and among the musical numbers by the band will be "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "La Marseillaise." It is expected that several thousand persons will attend the celebration, including officers, soldiers and their friends.

Announcement has been made of the departure of Brigadier-General Stewart from this cantonment where he has been almost from the opening of the camp. He is to join the eighty-eighth division of the one hundred and seventy-eighth infantry brigade at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia., and will be in command of the regiment.

Among the visitors here on Friday was Col. John P. Finley, who approved this site for an army camp when it was first selected by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, now overseas.

An open-air service will be held in the depot brigade section of the camp on Sunday morning, in charge of Chaplain S. S. Robbins of Kingston, Mass.

On Sunday evening, the Rev. Robert Pierce, the Methodist camp minister, will speak at the edifice of the Christian Federation of Ayer.

A new Young Men's Christian Association hut near the camp library is nearing completion.

Marine Engineers Needed

Several Qualified Men Are Wanted By Shipping Board for New Vessels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—There are opportunities for several first and second assistant marine engineers for duty in the United States Shipping Board service, and qualified men are asked to report to Harrington Pike, Boston agent of the Free Sea Service Bureau, at 173 Milk Street, Boston.

Through the efforts of the Boston office, the Shipping Board Service has equipped four new ships designed for coastwise service with their entire crew personnel, including masters, deck officers, crew, engineer officers, firemen, force, stewards, cooks and messmen. Several other ships are nearly ready to receive their crews and several more are about ready to come off the ways.

The hostess house on Border Street, East Boston, for men in the Shipping Board service was opened today with Mrs. Charles Francis Adams in charge of the work. It is operated by the Greater Boston Women's Committee cooperating with the Young Men's Christian Association, and is the first house of its kind in this vicinity.

The quarters are in a two-story house that has been completely remodeled, and it is intended for the use of merchant marine apprentices on the U. S. S. Meade, the Calvin Austin, Governor Dingley, and Governor Cobb.

Naval Enlisting Quarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Plans have been completed to assemble all naval enlisting and enrolling under one roof, and accordingly new headquarters have been established on the two upper floors of the new Cornhill Building, midway between Scollay Square and Adams Square. Comdr. John R. Brady, retired, is the new chief of the enrolling section of the navy and will be in charge.

Early Call Not Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Registrants of the last month are to be called into military service shortly in districts which have already exhausted their class 1

men, according to an announcement made by Provost Marshal-General Crowder.

The number of enlistments in all branches of military service has been large since the registration on June 5, as draft boards have been allowed to grant certificates allowing men to enlist.

Recent instructions read: "Volunteers of 1918, class 1, may be inducted under any call now announced. When the 1918 registrants have been classified and physically examined and placed in class 1, they may be inductively inducted, provided all of the registrants in class 1 of the 1917 class have been inducted."

Canteen Idea Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The plan of a canteen for men in army and navy service, such as is now being conducted in Trinity Place, Boston, by several organizations, is approved by Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commanding the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., who has written Mrs. Evelyn Peverly Coe, in charge, of his belief in such work and his intention of visiting the new headquarters in the near future.

Field Clerk Walter A. Hallstrom, for 20 years in army service, has been commissioned a captain in the United States Guards, four battalions of which already have been partially formed. He will remain at army headquarters and will take over details of administrative work in connection with the organization of the several battalions.

Sergt. J. P. White of Ft. Constitution, New Castle, N. H., has been assigned to duty in the eighth battalion of United States Guards at Springfield, Mass.

College Men for Plattsburg

DURHAM, N. H.—President Hetzel of New Hampshire College named two members of the faculty and 16 undergraduates to attend the new Plattsburg training camp, beginning July 18 and continuing for a 60-day period. The men will act as assistants to the officers in the training of men in the college student army detachment.

PEOPLE URGED TO AID IN GATHERING CROPS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Minneapolis Journal, in an editorial, urges the people of the small towns to show their patriotism in a practical way by giving their help in gathering the crops. The editorial reads in part:

"In every town there are men who can lay aside their own business for a few days to help in the harvest. Many women, too, can arrange to leave their homes for the same period to help the farmers' wives to cook and wash dishes for the harvesting crews."

Kansas is now gathering wheat from 9,500,000 acres of land. A special campaign was organized by federal officials, chambers of commerce, farmers' organizations, and agricultural college teachers. The Governor issued a proclamation.

Within 10 days 40,000 helpers had enlisted for the service, and a quarter of them volunteered from Kansas City. Women were not behind in helping in their own way. The wheat of Kansas will be garnered to the last grain.

The New York Evening Post reports that "in Indiana the Mayor and other city officers of Evansville worked in the fields, the Mayor driving the binder and the others shocking; in Connorsville the whole town stopped business to seek the farms; and in Huntington 2,000 men agreed to give a day's work."

It is none too soon for the towns of the Northwest to begin organizing their forces for the harvest. Much work of preparation has been done by the authorities to supply the demand for extra help, but there will be a large field for volunteers.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE MOVEMENT IN MAINE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The fact that the Farmers' Non-Partisan League movement has obtained quite a strong foothold in Maine is commented on in the Springfield Union as follows:

We had assumed that the Farmers' Non-Partisan League movement down in Maine had petered out, but the holding of a state convention at Rockland, framing a platform for the pending campaign and naming a candidate for governor indicates that the movement has more vitality than it has developed among the farmers of New York State, where the first flush of enthusiasm was met with reaction.

Though the gubernatorial candidate, Luther C. Batemen, has hastened to proclaim his loyal support of the war, the organization he represents and proposes to serve must be judged not according to its local representatives merely, but more especially in the light of its general policies, as exhibited in the states where it has its main roots and influence—in the Northwest.

There the organizers and agitators of the Non-Partisan League have been active in discrediting the war as in the interest of profiteers, and they have fraternized with propagandists seeking to hinder and embarrass the government in various ways. In short, the Non-Partisan League has received a pro-German taint in the minds of the public at large, that renders it an unwelcome acquisition to our New England organizations, and forecasts for it a brief existence in this section.

ARKANSAS COAL SHIPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT SMITH, Ark.—The first consignment of Arkansas coal for the United States Government was recently shipped from Hartford, Ark., and it is reported that all mines in the district will soon be working on government contracts.

BROCKTON SHOE CUTTERS STRIKE

President of Union Says Action of Men Working on Army Orders Is Illegal

BROCKTON, Mass.—More than 1600 shoe cutters in 40 factories here engaged in making army shoes struck today for higher wages. They demanded an increase from \$25 to \$37.50 a week and refused to accept a compromise offer by the manufacturers in the form of a piece work system.

The strikers are members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which is pledged to arbitration when wage disputes arise, but in this case they acted independently of the union. John F. Tobin of Boston, president of the union, declared their action illegal and unwarranted.

Haverhill Shops Close

Manufacturers Refuse to Deal With the Unions in Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass.—It is reported that many of the strikers in the shoe factories here are seeking employment in other lines or are moving to other places. The manufacturers thus far have refused to recognize the Allied Shoe Workers' Union and they appear determined to hold their stand against the union.

The strikers, in appealing for an increase in wages of 20 per cent, are doing so in the name of the union. The managers have signified willingness to treat with the men in their demands as individuals or as factory organizations, but they are still holding out against them as representatives of a labor union.

Meanwhile, the factories are being closed up, and while the number of strikers is only about 33 per cent of the total number of employees in the factories, a complete tie-up is threatened unless state or government intervention is resorted to.

General Electric Machinists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass.—Following a walk-out Friday afternoon of 70 machinists in the plant of the General Electric Company, it is expected that within a week all the machinists in the plant will present a demand for an increase in wages. Union leaders declare the men in the West Lynn plant of the General Electric are receiving an average of from 20 to 22 cents an hour less than those in the company's plants at Schenectady, N. Y., Erie, Pa., and Pittsfield. Secret meetings are being held by the union, and it is expected that a plan for definite future action will be announced soon.

BOOKS FOR THE ENLISTED MEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York World, in the following editorial, gives some interesting figures in connection with books sent to war libraries for our soldiers and sailors:

Those who pass by the Public Library in Fifth Avenue may notice a board announcing the collection of more than 548,000 books for our soldiers and sailors. This shows New York's share thus far in a work the amazing statistics of which are given in the current War Library Bulletin.

In the period between Oct. 4, 1917, and June 20 last, it appears, 3,896,054 volumes were collected for war libraries by the libraries of the country. Actually sent to camps, stations, vessels, etc., at home and overseas, were approximately 2,500,000 books. Millions of magazines have been sent out to camps and stations through the operation of the Post Office Department's plan of circulation, notice of which appears on the cover of every magazine.

For the placement of the war millions of books, 36 camp library buildings have been erected, 41 camp libraries have been established in already available quarters, and arrangements have been made to supply hundreds of hospitals, small camps, naval stations, ships, etc. There are 212 librarians in service.

To help toward appreciation of the merely numerical phase of this marvel in the mobilization of books, it may be stated that the Library of Congress at Washington contains about 1,800,000 volumes, collected chiefly in the years since 1851; the New York Public Library, 1,400,000 volumes; the Library of the British Museum, established in 1753, fewer than 3,000,000 volumes.

RAILWAY POINTS

Supplement 1 to Portland division, time-table 42, Boston & Maine, went into effect last evening. A few changes and the opening of the Dover branch affects North Station connections.

Trackmen employed by the Boston Terminal Company in South Station yard have been granted an increase in pay by Manager William H. Wright. The New Haven attached special equipment to the Cape Cod express from South Station at 1 o'clock this afternoon for members of the Field and Forest Club en route to Woods Hole via Oak Bluffs.

The Boston & Albany private airplane instruction car 97 is located at Beacon Park yard for the convenience of Boston division employees.

The New Haven handled two special peach trains into First Street freight terminal, South Boston, today, consigned to the Boston market.

The signal department of the Boston & Maine is relocating signal bridges at Tower C, East Somerville, for the purpose of changing the plant from mechanical to electro pneumatic.

The motive power department of the Boston & Albany has received from the Alletton shops four standard Sche-

nectady engines which have been rebuilt for Boston and Framingham service.

Boston & Albany trainmen received last evening their back pay for January on the schedule awarded by the Wage Commission.

The New Haven operates eight special trains from Braintree to Boston this afternoon to take care of heavy Quincy travel.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings, Boston Terminal Company, is enlarging the ticket-selling space in South Station midway.

UTILIZATION OF RIVERS PREDICTED

Manager of New Orleans Association of Commerce Believes Barge Lines Will Be Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Walter Parker, general manager of the Association of Commerce, who has returned from Washington where he went with representatives of other Mississippi Valley interests to confer with the Railroad Administration in an effort to bring about the establishment of a modern barge line on the Mississippi River between New Orleans and St. Louis, believes Mr. McAdoo will order the line put in operation.

Mr. Parker was also in conference with Mr. McAdoo's representatives for the establishment of a line of barges on the Warrior River, to give a better distribution of the coal and iron products of the Birmingham district.

"I am confident both lines will be established," said Mr. Parker. "We presented unanswerable arguments for the two lines, and the Railroad Administration is giving them serious consideration. With the precedent set by the administration in taking over the New York State Barge Canal, and its successful operation by the government, we feel the claims of the lower Mississippi River cannot be overlooked."

"Between New Orleans and St. Louis there is a permanent channel with a minimum of eight feet depth during the lowest stage of the river. While the east and west lines are congested, the river offers the greatest possibilities for relief, along the route of least resistance, to a vast section of the country which is being held back for lack of a proper outlet for its products and at the same time depriving the government of easy access to vast stores of supplies. From an economical standpoint, the use of the river route is the logical one."

BOY SCOUTS IN ARMY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The following editorial in the Pittsburgh Post gives an idea of the value of the boy who is a member of the Boy Scout organization:

The information received in Pittsburgh that there are 100,000 former Boy Scouts in the American army in France is a significant tribute to the organization. One hundred thousand is a sizable army in itself, and that the Boy Scouts organization should have poured this number of men into the ranks of America's fighters stamps it as one of the biggest items of preparedness this country has to show. Drilled and trained to a considerable degree in military matters, schooled in military ethics, practiced in the care of themselves under adverse conditions, and made familiar with camp life, these lads had not only acquired a taste for the career of a soldier, but had become familiar with many of the lessons that the army recruit must be taught in the making of a first-class fighting man. The fact of their great numbers in the American army is a splendid endorsement of the Boy Scout movement.

MILL TAX FOR EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Distribution of the Massachusetts state school fund and the mill tax are to be considered by the special legislative recess commission on education at public hearings next week. The hearings will be held on Tuesday, July 15, and Wednesday, July 17, in room 481, State House.

RUSSIAN BOND INTEREST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Payment by the National City Bank of the semi-annual interest on \$50,000,000 three-year 6½ per cent bonds of the Imperial Russian Government, amounting to \$1,625,000, is being made from funds placed in the bank by the Russian Ambassador in Washington.

RECESS COMMITTEE METHODS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Guy A. Ham of Milton, candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts against Channing H. Cox of Boston, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is basing his campaign on the recess committee issue. He charges that the members of the six recess committees of the Legislature named by Speaker Cox "are now vigilantly campaigning throughout the State in behalf of Mr. Cox." Thus, he continues, "a political organization has been created, paid for by the taxpayers' money and the danger of this system should be appreciated by our citizens."

"The Democrats," says Mr. Ham, "propose to make this one of the leading issues of the campaign. Should Mr. Cox be the Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor they will point to the fact that his nomination was procured in large measure by the activity of a political organization, self-created and remunerated from the public treasury. The Republican Party at the coming primaries to avert this danger must itself repudiate this method of securing nominations."

ST. LOUIS ORDINANCE CENTER

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis is considered a good center for war industries of various kinds, and it is

FREIGHT RATE ON COAL TO BE LOWER

Double and Triple Increases in New England Tariff Found to Be Due to Misunderstanding, Says Federal Director

BOSTON, Mass.—Recently-imposed double and triple increases in rates on coal by the rail-water-rail route from the Virginia fields to New England, which would place a burden on New England coal consumers of about \$10,000,000 a year, are to be discontinued, according to assurances received from the federal director of rates by the transportation committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The increases in question, it is said, were fixed by the carriers under a misunderstanding of order 28 of the Director-General, effective June 25. The increases authorized by this order were intended by the Director-General to apply to through rates, and not to the rates upon individual roads participating in a combination haul. This means that the maximum increase upon coal moving from the mines to New England, whether all rail or rail-water-rail, should be 50 cents a ton. The carriers, however, adopted a different interpretation of the order, and published tariffs applying the maximum increase to the rates on each line, regardless of the through rate.

The old rate on water-borne coal to New England was \$1.50 per net ton for the rail haul from the Virginia mines to tidewater ports. This rate has been increased to \$2, although the order says that a rate of that amount should take an increase of only 30 cents. When the shipment reaches a New England port, and is taken by rail to inland factories, it must pay an additional increase of from 30 to 50 cents. Further, in some cases, with reference to anthracite coal, the boats controlled by the railroad lines and carrying coal from points in New York harbor east through the Sound to New England ports also have advanced their rates 30 cents a ton.

The net result to New England coal consumers has been the imposition of two and in some cases three advances on water-borne coal, which amounts to 20,000,000 tons annually, or two-thirds the total coal supply of New England. The inequality of this is shown by the fact that only one advance of 50 cents has been made on coal moving from the same mines to any point reached by all rail, even though the distance is double the rail haul involved in getting coal to New England by water.

Under the adjustment which is promised, coal received here by rail-water-rail will bear but one advance in rates, as does coal shipped all rail from the same mines.

In the meantime shippers are advised to pay particular attention to freight bills covering shipments by rail-water-rail since June 25, so that if the discriminatory rates are discontinued they will be in a position to secure a refund of all such excess charges.

STORES CLOSE EARLIER

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Baltimore

News proposes, in an editorial, a plan which may be adopted by other cities. It says:

The announcement that many of the stores of the city, instead of keeping open late Saturday nights, will close at 6 o'clock in the future means that the public will have to get accustomed to doing its shopping earlier, and that, as is the case with many of the changes which the war has brought, no real hardship will be entailed. The merchants have the primary idea of conserving light and power, which means fuel, by closing their stores before much artificial light is needed; but their notation that "the early closing means a happier store family, and a contented employee means better service for the customer," should not be disregarded.

planned to use it to good advantage at this time. In regard to it being made an ordinance center, the St. Louis Republic says in an editorial: "St. Louis is not only to be made a center for the manufacture of ordnance for the War Department, but headquarters will be established here for the supervision of all such work in the Southwest and West."

The Republic has repeatedly called attention to the conditions as to transportation, raw material and fuel, which make St. Louis an ideal location for war industries of all kinds. Recent decisions at Washington indicate that these facts are becoming known and being acted upon.

The establishment of a government-owned and operated barge line to the Gulf will complete the program, making it possible to transport the heavy ordnance to be manufactured in the St. Louis district to tidewater and place it on board ships for Europe with less delay than it is now manufactured in the overworked plants in the East and transported by rail to the congested ports along the Atlantic.

EARLY DAY CANAL TO BE ENLARGED

Illinois-Michigan Waterway Was Urged by Calhoun in 1819, Carried First Boat in 1848

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Conceived of years before by the French explorers, the Illinois-Michigan Canal, which the government proposes to deepen and enlarge, did not attract the attention of statesmen until Jan. 14, 1819, when John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, recommended to Congress that such a waterway be constructed. The next move was a treaty with the Indians by which a tract of land 20 miles wide, from Chicago to Ottawa, Ill., was ceded to the government, to be used for canal purposes.

The Indians were given a "considerable quantity of merchandise," according to the records, for this tract, while annually thereafter, for 12 years, they were to receive \$1000 worth of merchandise. The grant contained 9,911,411 acres, of which the present site of Chicago was a part. In 1821 the route for the canal was surveyed and the year following the Illinois Legislature adopted a law authorizing the waterway, and a few years later, ground was broken.

The progress of construction was slow, however, and in 1835 Governor Duncan threatened to forfeit the land back of the government unless there was more speed. This had some effect. Lots in Chicago and near that city along the canal were sold to the value of \$1,355,755 for the benefit of the canal fund. Rock near Summit delayed the work and in 1843, when it developed that \$4,800,000 had been expended, with the job far from being completed, there was agitation to abandon it. Governor Ford, however, would not consent, and he arranged for the sale of bonds to finance the undertaking.

Finally, April, 1848, saw the completion of the canal and the first boat, the General Fry, passed over the stream April 10.

SATURDAY

Prepare today for easy laundering Monday by getting of your dealer a package of

20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS

To use the best way make a Soap Jelly by adding 3 tablespoons of Chips to a quart of water and boil. Add enough of this solution to washwater to make a good suds. Soak or boil clothes as usual.

"It's the Borax with the Soap that does the work."

At All Dealers

At All Dealers

At All Dealers

At All Dealers

At All Dealers

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HIGHWAY WORK IS TO BE LIMITED

Policy of United States Is to Confine Construction and Repair to Military Routes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Governmental agencies dealing with highway problems fully recognize the vital military and economic importance of the country's roads, according to a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Houston to Arthur H. Fleming, chief of the state councils section, Council of National Defense.

The secretary, whose department administers the Federal Aid Road Act, stated also that the government recognizes it is necessary to construct, reconstruct or maintain roads essential for military and vital economic purposes and to defer action on roads not of this class; and that it is desirable, wherever possible, to use local materials for road building and maintenance in order to relieve railroad traffic.

Important highways, as described in the secretary's letter, include only those utilized, or to be utilized, by the military establishment, those which carry a considerable volume of materials and supplies essential to war industries, and those which have a bearing on the production and distribution of food supplies, connecting population and shipping centers with surrounding agricultural areas.

Attention is called to the formation of the United States Highways Council. This body was proposed by the secretary to coordinate federal agencies interested in highway problems. The council is made up of a representative each from the Department of Agriculture, the War Department, the Railroad Administration, the Fuel Administration and the War Industries Board. It will form a unified agency for dealing, on behalf of the federal government, with highway construction, maintenance and policies. It will, of course, through the office of public roads and rural engineering of the department, continue the close contact already established, both formally by law and informally by practice, with the State Highway Commission in each State.

DOCKET TO BE CLEARED

IDEAL POLICEMAN AIDS CITIZENSHIP

In Arousing Clear Understanding
of Community's Fundamental
Law, Cordiality Between the
Police and Children Needed

[How far the teaching of laws and ordinances bearing upon everyday activity may be extended in the schools in order that there may be a more general understanding of the laws, a better guarantee of obedience and a more democratic realization of responsibility, is a question claiming consideration. There is a growing appreciation of the necessity for a better understanding of laws, ignorance of which excuses no offender. At the present time there is little opportunity for growing citizens to obtain a grounding in even the fundamentals, and to many there appears to be no better place than the schools in which to inculcate the elements of this groundwork. This is the seventh of a series of articles on the subject, others of which appeared on May 13, May 14, May 25, June 10, June 28 and July 6.]

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In treating of the real helplessness in the arousing of a clearer understanding and a more loyal upholding of the community's fundamental laws, which many thinking citizens believe could be obtained from a more constructive police, the need of cordiality between policeman and children is given emphasis.

"The ideal policeman," says Dr. Woods Hutchinson, "should be the wisest, the broadest-minded, the kindest, though not necessarily the best-educated man on his beat; the first and easiest man for any one in difficulty to tell his troubles to, instead of the last and hardest."

It is realized that the police department itself is not wholly responsible for its standard of service. "The policemen in any city will be just as high a type as the public demands," says a handbook issued to the citizens of Cincinnati. "A city whose people are indifferent as to the enforcement of law and lenient toward criminal acts will have inferior policemen. A city whose people demand obedience to law will have a high type of policeman."

The police then are not a self-operative body of men. But since a community is more or less organic and delegates its functions, and must have regulation and order, the police are the special ones delegated to perform this function; but they may have authority, and that is obtained from law, which in turn is made and maintained by the people.

Since, therefore, the public is the overseer of the police function, whose quality of service rises only as high as the public demands, it is perhaps continually opportune for the public to be asking itself pointed questions for the purpose of checking up its police service. And one of the main questions now appears to be: Are the present police methods of obtaining obedience in accordance with the light of the times? Is there not a big opportunity, now sleeping, for a more productive cooperation of people and police? In one (Mass.) city the chief of police at regular intervals sends his specially-trained officers into the schools to lecture on the city's laws and ordinances. This is rather a severe reversal of past custom. Heretofore, whenever an officer approached a school he came with a threat and with the avowed intention of arousing dread and the children showed misgivings and derision. A man who is presumably hired to serve and protect many of the most valuable interests of the citizens, and the younger citizens living in great fear or great dislike of him! It is asked: Would it not be a long advance in the right direction to have the condition such that the officer would be one of the most welcome visitors at the school, both with the teachers and with the pupils? Might it not be of inestimable value, if the young citizens in the community's school, when they see the policeman coming, could feel that a friend is approaching to interpret the community's rules of conduct and to make the abiding by the rules a desirable rather than a detested obligation?

TRANSPORT WORKERS HOLD A MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWCASTLE, England.—The General Council of the National Transport Workers Federation held its annual meeting recently at Newcastle under the presidency of Mr. Harry Gosling.

In his address Mr. Gosling referred to the industrial councils, which, he said, the Minister of Labor was using the powers of his department to institute. The federation, Mr. Gosling said, had requested the affiliated unions to refrain from taking action unless and until the Executive Council had given such action their consideration. The whole tendency of organized labor throughout the country at the present time, he said, was toward endeavoring to set up industrial councils likely to prevent disputes, and bring about improved conditions for the workers by conferences across a table, rather than by resort to strikes. Where such councils were established he advised trade unionists not to slacken their efforts because of hopes based on the formation of such councils. The power of bargaining round a council table, Mr. Gosling declared, would be proportionate to the power of the organization outside. He attributed the fact that employers were more willing than formerly to meet the workers to the increasing strength of the trade union movement.

Referring to the improvement in working-class conditions generally, Mr. Gosling said increases in wages barely kept pace with increases in the cost of living, and he trusted trade unionists would not be prevented from claiming a larger share of the wealth produced by their labor by

any fear that modern society would be unable to provide an improved and increased standard. No limit, he said, could be placed upon the total amount of wealth available if and when the workers applied their efforts to peace purposes rather than war purposes. He advised them to set their standard as high as possible, and when they had reached that standard to raise it again. They recognized, Mr. Gosling said, that in the near future powerful organizations like the Triple Industrial Alliance (miners, railwaymen and transport workers) would be necessary, if not for aggression, at least for purposes of defense. The federation, he said, had established a joint committee with the National Union of Railwaymen, and he thought that perhaps in the near future it would be possible to take action in regard to wages and working conditions.

FAST PEAT BEDS ARE UNDEVELOPED

Deposits in New England and
Near New York City Said to
Offer Unlimited Fuel Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The economic possibilities of peat as a fuel in the United States are being called to the attention of New Yorkers by an exhibit installed by the American Museum of Natural History. Peat was burned to some extent in this country during Colonial times, and even later, until the progressive cheapness of anthracite coal led to the abandonment of local fuel. The present generation of Americans, however, does not know the extent or the value of the deposits of peat throughout the land. It has been estimated that there are 15,000,000,000 cubic feet of peat in Massachusetts alone, and almost inexhaustible supplies of it in the tract 40 miles long and 25 miles wide in Virginia and North Carolina which is known as the Great Dismal Swamp. Peat is also found along the coast of New Jersey and southward along the Atlantic Coast to the central parts of Florida, and along the Mississippi and other rivers with well-developed inundation plains. There are some deposits in the Western states, but these are scanty and of no great value. The richest of all, according to the museum authorities, lie in New England east of the Berkshire Hills, and the Green Mountains. Canada also has enormous peat deposits, and compressed peat was a product there during the last part of the Nineteenth century.

Although most New Yorkers are ignorant of the fact, they say, probably the world's most accessible peat supply, since there are several million people living within 25 miles of it, is within the city limits of New York, in what is known as Juniper Swamp in the Borough of Queens in the western part of Long Island. This bog, which covers an area of 100 acres, contains a peat bed from 10 to 15 feet deep. The peat seems to be of excellent quality and constitutes some 42,000,000 cubic feet of easily accessible material needing only to be cut and dried in order to provide good fuel for thousands of families. In view of the coal situation of last winter and the prospects for the coming winter, it is interesting to know that New York has such possibilities for warmth and comfort right within her own boundaries.

NO LABOR SHORTAGE IN THE FAR WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—According to Frederick W. Ely, of the United States Employment Service for this district, who has been engaged in establishing 63 seasonal employment offices in the states of California, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah, there is practically no labor shortage at the present time. Prevailing wages for common farm labor range from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day.

"The success of the United States Employment Service in this area, in supplying skilled employees for the shipbuilding industry and in other ways, has been such," said Mr. Ely, "that beginning next month all employers will be required to place their orders for help with the government bureau, rather than with the private employment agencies. In preparation for this development offices are being opened in the thickly populated district of San Francisco and in Oakland. The government employment service already has permanently established offices in all of the larger cities of the four southwestern states comprising this district, and has recently taken over the municipal employment agency of the city of Los Angeles. The extent to which this service is operating is indicated by the fact that the women's branch in San Francisco last month placed over 600 women in positions including various kinds of service from bookkeepers to household employees."

LIEUT.-GOV. COOLIDGE SPEAKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYNN, Mass.—Cooperation between the people of the State and nation for the single end of bringing success to the arms of the United States and the Allies was urged by Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts at a meeting of the Lynn Republican Club Friday. He declared that labor is the important factor in winning the war. George A. Bacon, chairman of the Republican State Committee, was another speaker.

OPINIONS RECORDED ON DYE SITUATION

United States Tariff Commission
Issues Report on the Success
Attained in the Use of the
Substitutes Made in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Opinions as to how American-made artificial dyes compare with formerly imported dyes of the same class, and statements as to the effect of dyestuff shortage and steps taken to meet such difficulties, are contained in a report issued by the United States Tariff Commission on "The Dyestuff Situation in the Textile Industries."

These show that there is a difference of opinion as to the actual, practicable value of American dyes. Extracts from statements made on this phase of the subject are given by the commission as follows:

"The American-made dyestuffs used by us in a very few cases are, in our own opinion, equal in quality, fastness, and uniformity to the imported dyestuffs of the same class we used prior to August, 1914. For example, acid orange and direct black have always been made in this country, and the former has, in many cases, even before the war, been furnished by American manufacturers to the German dyestuff importers. Such other colors as induline, nigroline, certain acid blacks, methylene blue, and methyl violet, are also of good quality and uniformity, but we have had trouble, for example, with the lack of uniformity in shipments of fast acid fuchsine. The quality of some direct yellows is not equal to before-the-war purchases. It is difficult to find fast acid reds which dye level. American-made induline does not fasten as evenly in steaming after printing. We are very much interested in the progress of the American dyestuff industry, and believe that eventually the objections similar to the above will be eliminated."

"With the exception of sulphur black and direct black, the American-made synthetic dyestuffs are not as fast to light, etc., nor are the quality and uniformity as good as the imported dyestuff."

"Colors not as bright, lower in strength, and not uniform in production. Considerable improvement this year over the product of 1915."

"American-made, artificial dyestuffs, are almost as fast and as uniform as the imported dyestuffs. Their tinctorial value, however, is decidedly less. This, of course, will be remedied when production becomes greater."

"The American-made, artificial dyestuffs are the equal of the imported dyestuffs of the same class as regards fastness and uniformity. As regards quality, I have found that the American-made dyestuffs are from two to three times as strong as the imported dyestuffs."

"The effect on business of the dyestuff shortage, and the way in which the consequent difficulties have been met, are shown by the following: "We have been forced to withdraw certain sun-fast shades from sale. We have received an increased number of complaints from customers on account of crocking, fading, and fastness to washings, poor shades of black, lack of brightness in navies, and bad matching. We have had a large amount of goods damaged or spoiled in process of dyeing or printing because of inferior dyestuffs. It has been difficult to produce certain bright shades, requiring very expensive dyestuffs not in the United States, and in order to conserve these dyestuffs as much as possible we have limited our color line. The cost of dyeing has become, instead of a negligible factor in the production of goods, a considerable factor. The cost has increased for piece-dyed goods about four times. The difficulty of meeting the increase in the cost of printing and dyeing through advanced dyestuff costs and through increased damaged and spoiled goods has been met by advancing prices. The difficulty of producing bright shades has been met by saving all bright dyestuffs for this purpose wherever possible."

G. H. ROBERTS ON FUTURE OF INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In the course of an address on "Humanizing Industry" at Dartford recently, Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, said they must not rely on Parliament to remedy every evil. If at the outbreak of the war all classes had refused to unite they would have been conquered; and after the war they must unite to make Great Britain still greater. Not one of their soldiers should be allowed to return to dirty slums, or to debasing labor conditions. They must be welcomed back to a pure atmosphere, a sense of security and a position of sufficiency of means. Utopia would not come by dreaming of it, but by working for it, and the government realized this truth in the establishment of industrial councils composed of representatives of employers and employed to deal with industrial problems.

If he were an autocrat, Mr. Roberts said he would like to pass a single clause bill enacting that no person should take another person into his employ unless he were willing to pay the employed person such a wage as would enable him and those dependent on him to live a decent life. He would also ask the workmen not to be deluded by the belief that the less they produced the more there was to divide, for if great schemes of social reform were to be financed and higher wages were to be paid, there must be increased productivity and wealth. That increased productivity could not

be obtained unless employers and employed came into closer relationship. The greatest blot on modern industry was the impersonal nature of the relationship between employer and employee. He believed that if they could create the better spirit of which he had been speaking they would have sufficient wealth to liquidate their liabilities, to provide for a decent living for all and workers to help the home markets.

LITTLE STORIES OF PROFITEERING

From many sources reports are reaching The Christian Science Monitor office that prices charged to retail purchasers of the necessities of life are unfair or excessive in comparison with the conditions announced by public officials and agents as being now in effect. As a possible aid in correcting what is wrong, The Christian Science Monitor is printing brief statements, experiences, or incidents showing the actual situation from the point of view of the consumer.

With her desire to cooperate with the government in providing for the needs of her family and at the same time make both ends meet, the housewife is hard put to it. Her income may be small but prices are invariably high, higher than ever before, but she is told she must save on this or that article of food no matter how much more it may cost to do it. Then she is told that it is a needless waste to have her goods delivered, that free delivery means higher prices. When, in obedience to this hint, she lugs things home she wakes after awhile to the fact that she pays exactly as much for what she gets as the person who has everything delivered. Should she turn her patronage to one of those stores found in most communities where a specialty is made of low prices and there is no delivery of goods, she is liable to find that she can get no sugar there or only at considerable inconvenience. Having withdrawn her trade from the general grocery she is no longer in good standing for sugar at its counters. The only alternative seems to be to return to the higher-priced store.

In some stores only customers running accounts are served with sugar so her plan of paying cash in order to reduce labor and thus help her government in another way, is frustrated, for she must have sugar. Besides it is known to be a custom among some retailers to raise prices on purchases placed on account.

LABOR DAY TO SET NEW SHIP RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Charles M. Schwab, who returned here from San Diego to participate in the shipbuilding day celebration at the Allied War Exposition, said in a speech that the local record of 17 launchings made on July 4 would be exceeded on Labor Day. Eighteen big freighters built for the Emergency Fleet Corporation by plants on San Francisco Bay would be sent overboard as part of the Labor Day program. Mr. Schwab declared himself greatly pleased with progress on this coast, adding, "But this is only getting started. By the end of the year the output will have increased more than 50 per cent."

Mr. Schwab and party left later for Portland, Tacoma and Seattle to inspect Northwestern plants.

NEW SHIPYARDS ON NEW ORLEANS CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Work is being rushed on three shipyards along the right-of-way of the new \$6,000,000 Industrial Canal. The Foundation Company of New York, which will build steel ships; Doullut & Williams of New Orleans, builders of wooden ships, and the Concrete Construction Company of Chicago, under the name of the Delta Shipbuilding Company, which will construct concrete barges and boats, are the owners of these yards. By the time the first ship is completed and ready for launching in each of these yards, the city has guaranteed it will have water enough to float them in the big canal, on which three large dredges are now at work.

MR. HOOVER URGES TAXATION CHECK

Levy on Excess Profits Is Said
by Food Administrator to Be
a Logical Means of Restoring
Gains to Use of the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Normal profits are not to be considered immoral in war times, according to Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, who, in a letter to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, shows how confusion has resulted from the question of what actually constitutes profiteering.

"Because of the considerable emotion often introduced into these discussions, it seems to me that it is worth while to distinguish between the moral and economic phases," says Mr. Hoover. "On the moral side the nation is endeavoring to draw a distinction between a profit commensurate with the effort or capital employed and a stimulative to enterprise and production and the profit that is abnormally large due to war conditions. The latter, I take it, is what is meant by profiteering."

Mr. Hoover continues: "Extra profits out of war are hateful. That any man taking a profit in greater measure because the goods he produces are needed for war or because of the scarcity created by war, is abhorrent to all decent people and rightly so, when the youth of the nation are being called upon to sacrifice all that they have. I do not think it will be denied that our whole production and distribution system is based on earning of profits and that it is a primary thing to say that the distribution system has got to proceed on this basis and that, therefore, normal profits are not immoral."

"In government regulation, to safeguard production, all profits or prices must be based either directly through price or indirectly through profits, on the stimulation of production. The consequence is that it is necessary to set these standards sufficiently high to maintain and stimulate a certain level of high-cost producers. There is, however, a point in profits or price where the increase in production is not commensurate, and restraint is needed lest price ascend to a height where the people of the more limited means can no longer buy. This is conservation for the rich and not for the poor. On the other hand, neither the cost nor the profits in any two units of production will be the same, and while the high-cost producers may be limited to low margins, the low-cost producers, under these conditions, will make profiteering profits."

"While I am convinced that regulation of the types in practice by many executive departments is fundamentally essential to prevent runaway markets and vicious speculation, I can see no remedy for the intermediate situations below such regulations, except a graduated excess profits tax that will restore that excess of profits made from public necessity back to the public. It is my belief, from an intimate contact with many industries, that such a course of enlarged taxation will be patriotically supported by them."

Mr. Hoover says there is an additional phase of the limitation of profits by regulation where such regulation needs coordination with taxation. If a regulation of profits or price is placed at so low a level as to restrain the profits of the low-cost producer to a normal profit, it will not only cut off high-cost producers and increase the shortage, but sometimes gives to the low-cost producer the entire field, and means the crowding out of many businesses. In many industries it means bigger businesses will survive and the smaller businesses will be extinguished.

QUESTION OF EXEMPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—According to the latest decision handed down in the Military Appeal Court by Mr. Justice Haggart, trainmen, firemen and engineers of the various railway companies of "A2" category are more necessary in the defense of their country than to running of railway

lines. The judgment reads as follows: "The claim of railway companies for exemption of their employees as a class does not appear to us as reasonable and should not be entertained. Individual claims will be determined on their merits. There are no doubt some employees whose claim for exemption is based on national interest and should be favorably entertained. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company claims exemption for all its firemen, trainmen and engineers, many of whom are not now in its employ, but whom they claim will be needed and should be at their call when required. This seems to us asking too much. These men are needed now in the defense of their Empire and the railway company will have ample time between now and the fall of the year to get men of lower grade than 'A2' fitted for firemen and other occupations in which exemption claims are allowed. We would allow the appeal, and disallow the exemption in all cases where the only claim of the railway company is based on the future necessities of the company. Each claim for exemption in the case of a railway company must be individually considered."

EFFORT TO KEEP TEACHERS IDLE

Philadelphia School Board Is
Sure Enemy Propaganda Is
Aimed at War Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A form of German propaganda that has kept school teachers from obtaining work during vacations, especially with concerns that are doing work for the government, has been revealed here, and every effort is being made to nullify it. According to Dr. John Garber, superintendent of schools, the report that the Board of Education objects to teachers doing work during the summer months has gained wide circulation, and firms which would be glad to obtain the temporary services of these men and women have refused positions to them under the impression that there was a ban on such work. Dr. Garber emphatically denies that the board has taken any such stand and says that on the contrary it encouraged the teachers to find summer work, especially where it will benefit the government. He classed the rumor as German propaganda, and said it was an effort to keep as many persons as possible out of war work.

The board itself regards the matter as being of sufficient importance to make a categorical denial, and instructed William Dick, secretary, to write to the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which has refused many teachers employment for the reason stated, that there is absolutely no such restriction placed on the men and women. Other firms and corporations which have been under the same impression are being similarly advised whenever they make inquiries.

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INJUNCTION TIES UP FUNDS OF COUNTY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—County officials of St. Clair County, Missouri, are in effect permanently enjoined today from paying warrants from the general county fund until provision is made for satisfying judgments rendered in favor of the bondholders, according to a memorandum opinion handed down by Judge Arba S. van Valkenburgh in federal court here. The injunction will prevent payment of the salaries of county officials and all county expenses. The decision was the latest incident in a fight of 50 years to compel the county to pay bonds issued by the county court in 1871 to help construct the Tebo & Meosho Railway, which never was built.

JEWISH WELFARE WORK IS GROWING

Rabbi David de Sola Pool, Field
Secretary of the Board, Tells
of What Is Being Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Speaking in reference to the Jewish Welfare Board, Rabbi David de Sola Pool, field secretary of the board, who is in Boston until Sunday in connection with the organizing of new branches in the smaller cities and towns, points out that while the board is the result of an effort to supply to the 60,000 Jews in the army and navy service physical and moral aid, it is a cooperative agency, and seeks to take nothing from the scope of usefulness of other welfare organizations, such as the Young Men's Christian Association.

"The board first of all recognizes that there is no idea in the work undertaken of segregating the Jew from his Gentile brother-in-arms," said Rabbi Pool. Aside from his position with the board, Rabbi Pool is president of Young Judea and former president of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers. He is rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue Shearith Israel, founded in 1654, said to be the oldest Jewish congregation in America. "The work of Jewish communities adjacent to cantonments has been well performed," said Rabbi Pool. "Entertainments and amusements have been arranged, gifts distributed, and an abundant supply of reading matter has been given to the soldiers by the smaller communities. A cooperative tendency has been shown on all parts of the population particularly in the New England towns. Many of them contributed generously and in not a few cases the Gentile population responded generously in the matter of raising funds. Of course, in every such case the Jews heartily responded."

"Considerable progress has been made in the work of organization. I had no difficulty in establishing branches even in towns and cities where the Jewish communities were very small. Take Kentucky and other southern states where the Jews are very small in number; there I received unlimited support succeeding in the organization of branches sometimes consisting of the membership of a few Jewish families. I was astonished at the eagerness and desire expressed by the southern and western Jews to help the welfare board in their arduous task."

"In New England I have organized branches in Connecticut at Stamford, Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury, New London, and Norwich, and in Massachusetts at Fall River, New Bedford, Brockton, Malden, Worcester, and Springfield. Dr. Pool said an appeal was recently issued by the board for 100 volunteer workers for duty overseas, to which many responses have been received. At present more than 50 persons are enrolled in the training school in New York, who will soon be sailing for France and England. Congressman Isaac Siegel of New York now is in France on a special mission in behalf of the board. He will visit various welfare buildings and report upon conditions when he returns to the United States."

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FIRST IN SLACKER CAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

BESSEMER, Ala.—After having made remarks alleged to have been disloyal, Hayes Brown, a white man of Bessemer, was awarded the doubtful distinction of being the first to occupy this city's slacker cage. He was placed therein late on July 4, and after about two hours' confinement was released from it to be taken to the county jail in Birmingham.

Mandel Brothers
CHICAGO

Sale of silk foulards

at midsummer's maximum savings

The Mandel "fame for silk" to be notably enhanced thru an extraordinary transaction:

20,000 yards 2.50 and \$3 all-silk foulards,
40 inches wide, at 1.68 and 1.85 per yard

—the lowest prices at which such silks have been quoted in Chicago. Entire mill surplus of the season's best all-silk printed foulards made or sold on the American continent—and each pattern as exclusive as a copyright can make it.

Delightfully cool, comfortable, practical foulards—high class silks, adaptable for every day in the year, and every hour in the day—for semi-dress occasions, dances, afternoon events, porch frocks, street and travel apparel.

1.68 and 1.85

The designs are in monotone, two-tone and multi-colored effects, polka dots and coin dots, spaced and thickly shored, graduated dots in stripe formation, rings, circles, squares, scroll braid, geometrical and floral patterns.

The colors—navy and white, navy and emerald, navy and tan, open and white, black and white, tan and blue, reseda and white, taupe and white, navy and cerise, white and navy, white and black, and white and colors. Daylight silk section, 2d floor.

Many clever shoppers will select a yardage sufficient for two to six dresses, and lay part of it away for future requirements.

To Conserve Print Paper

The War Industries Board has ruled that, effective July 15, all newspapers shall be non-returnable.

This means that newsdealers and newsboys will carry no more papers than they are certain of selling.

You may be sure of
obtaining your copy of

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PATENTS ISSUED
IN NEW ENGLANDGovernment Grants Rights on
Many Devices Planned for
Use and Improvement in the
Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Dargett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Stud and Socket Fastener—Anderson, Andrew G., Boston, Mass.

Apparatus for Drying Material—Andrews, Bernard R., Braintree, Mass.

Ice-Harvesting Machinery—Bond, Edgar M., Worcester, Mass.

Shoe—Cavanaugh, James, Boston, Mass.

Fertilizer Making—Clark, Daniel E., Lynn, Mass.

Positive Shuttle Motion for Looms—Crossland, George, Worcester, Mass.

Can-Labeling Machine—Ekvall, Arvid P., Worcester, Mass.

Figure Toy—Emmons, Walter E., Hudson, N. H.

Umbrella Repair Cap—Foster, Alin O., Oxford, Mass.

Grinding Machine—Gillespie, John J., Boston, Mass.

Abutment for Vehicle Springs—Goodwin, John F., Charlestown, Mass.

Machine for Making Stereotype Printing Plates—Hopkins, Charles E., Taunton, Mass.

Film Holding Spool—Johnson, Richard, Proctor, N. H.

Automatic Train-Stopping Apparatus—Kheubesserian, Hagop H., Boston, Mass.

Water Cooling Device—Kremlberg, Gertrude M., Pittsfield, Mass.

Means of Exchange—Leavitt, John E., Boston, Mass.

Loom Temple—Livermore, Homer F., Brookline, Mass.

Elastic Fluid Turbine—London, William J. A., Springfield, Mass.

Stamp Vending Machine—Madden, John D., Fall River, Mass.

Auto Lock—Mailoux, Frank W., Wellesley, Mass.

Resistance Coil—Marcus, Israel, Winthrop, Mass.

Power Operated Wire-Working Tool—Martin, Albert W., Worcester, Mass.

Loom Shuttle—McGuinness, Benjamin F., Saundersville, Mass.

SKIVING Machine—Merrick, Frank W., Boston, Mass.

Knitting Needle—Metcalfe, Alpha, Attleboro, Mass.

Molding Machine—Pittfield, Emilen P., Cambridge, Mass.

Forch Shade—Rathbun, Henry E., Worcester, Mass.

Warp Stop Motion—Richardson, Oscar W., Worcester, Mass.

Automatic Grinding—Riley, Fred E., Livermore Falls, Me.

Exc Whip—Ryerson, Eugene H., Worcester, Mass.

Warp Stop Motion—Ryon, Eppa H., Waltham, Mass.

Folding Steering Wheel and Pivoted Steering Wheel—Sincare, Antonio C., Winthrop, Mass.

Brake—Spaulding, Morton M., North Adams, Mass.

Ball Guard—Stanger, Nathan, Malden, Mass.

Sole Leveling Machine—Stewart, William C., Swampscott, Mass.

Composite Outer Sole—Tirrell, Warren, Brockton, Mass.

Dismountable Wheel Rim and Collapsible Rim—York, Timothy S., Haverhill, Mass.

Torpedo Guard—Zajac, Marcin, Chicopee, Mass.

Aluminum Shoe—Zavarkin, Maxim, East Brimfield, Mass.

DORCHESTER SCHOOL
CENTER GARDENING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Gardens during the summer and a canning kitchen toward fall, or as soon as the gardens produce enough to make such a thing desirable, are a patriotic enterprise undertaken by the Dorchester School Center, under the management of John B. Holt. Work began in the early spring with lectures on gardening, food conservation and the canning and dehydrating of foods, in the Dorchester High School. Everybody in that section of the city was urged to have a garden, and a committee was appointed to examine and secure suitable land. As a consequence there is very little desirable ground in the vicinity that is not under cultivation for food purposes.

The Dorchester School Center has organized as a center of assistance in all sorts of ways, in getting the plowing done, in securing fertilizers, distribution of literature, information and assistance generally. During the summer the services of Leonard Ross, in the city employed as supervisor, have been secured through Mayor Peters.

HAWAII WANTS HOME
OF FORMER QUEEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—A resolution passed by the special session of the territorial Legislature authorizes the Governor to direct the Attorney-General to investigate the title of the premises known as Washington Place, the former home of Queen Liliuokalani, with a view to getting it for the territory as its executive mansion. Washington Place was built sometime prior to 1848 and was named in honor of the first President of the United States.

ADVERTISING CLUBS
COMPLETE SESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The 14th annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World completed its sessions and adjourned after electing William C. D'Arcy of St. Louis as its president. Resolutions were enthusiastically adopted pledging "devoted allegiance to the just cause for which the league of free and civilized nations is now fighting," "accepting as the aims of the war President Wilson's July 4th declaration," and demanding that all business support one end, namely, "the win-

ning of this righteous war," by maintaining business efficiency in order to finance the war, provide goods necessary for home and foreign consumption, aid in rebuilding the war's destruction and meet the trade struggle after the war.

Important resolutions also denounced the proposed postal zone, demanded stimulation of gold production, favored legislation for national trade mark under authority of the United States Government, with protection and labeling of goods "Made in America," asked for treaties to protect individual trade marks abroad, and protested the proposed action by Congress hostile to legitimate advertising.

EXAMINATION FOR
STENOGRAPHERS SOON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—To meet the demands of the United States Government for stenographers and typewriters, to handle the great amount of work in Washington, the Civil Service Commission announces a special examination to be held at the Boston Customs House at 9 a. m. on July 19. Examiners will come on from Washington and will rate the papers as fast as they are turned in, so that successful applicants will receive appointments within three days from the date of the examination.

The plan of giving an immediate rating is new under the Civil Service examinations, and will do away with the long, uncertain waits that have been characteristic in the past. Those interested are advised to apply for blanks at the commission's office or to Miss Marion Nichols, 50 Beacon Street, Boston.

The Ordnance Department has sent word through George A. Sagendorph, special representative in Boston, that there is an urgent need for metallographists, and also that the department will pay \$2500 for a man who is familiar with the production of bayonets, sabers, sights, etc. Application may be made to Mr. Sagendorph at 19 Portland Street, Boston.

FOOD CONSERVATION
RALLIES ON COMMON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Subjects and speakers for the conservation of food rallies at the National Civic Federation cottage on Boston Common next week are: Monday, 11 a. m., Portia Smiley, "The Uses of Corn Meal"; 3 p. m., Mrs. Jacobs, "Cooking for Children"; Tuesday, 11 a. m., Miss Nellie Ewart, "Canning and Drying"; 3 p. m., Miss Anthony, "Canning"; Wednesday, 11 a. m., Portia Smiley, "The Uses of Corn Meal"; 3 p. m., Miss Nellie Ewart, "Canning and Drying"; Thursday, 11 a. m., Mrs. A. M. Goodale, "Muffs of Substitute Flours"; 3 p. m., Chinese chef, Friday, 11 a. m., Portia Smiley, "The Uses of Corn Meal"; 3 p. m., Chinese chef, Saturday, 11 a. m., Portia Smiley, "The Uses of Corn Meal"; 3 p. m., Mrs. John Ames, "Salad and War-Time Dessert."

SUBMARINE RAID
OFF CAPE RACE

AN ATLANTIC PORT—A German submarine appearing 300 miles off Cape Race on July 6 captured the Norwegian bark Manx King and ordered the crew of 19 to take to the boats. It has been learned, when the survivors were brought here, on a British steamship, which picked them up at sea.

The survivors said they did not know what became of the bark, whether she was sunk or converted into a raider by the Germans.

The Manx King, which is a vessel of 1729 gross tons, left a United States Atlantic port about two weeks ago. She is the first craft which has been reported as encountering a U-boat so far north in the Atlantic.

VOLUNTEER FARM LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
WINNIPEG, Man.—Sorting of the national registration cards shows that there are in the neighborhood of 12,000 men in the city of Winnipeg who have volunteered for farm work. While the tabulating of the registration cards proceeds in the office of the registrar, the machinery for the distribution of farm labor is being put into motion in the offices of the provincial superintendent of colonization and immigration. Farmers requiring help are filing their applications in that office and being put in touch with the men who have expressed a willingness to render national service by helping on the farms of Western Canada.

HARVEST HELP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
REGINA, Sask.—Hopes of getting harvest help from the United States were abandoned when T. M. Molloy, provincial commissioner of labor, returned here from a conference at Des Moines, Ia., where the harvest labor problem was considered from every angle. Big crops in Minnesota and the Dakotas and the increase in American passenger rates are bars to many harvest hands coming to Western Canada this fall.

KING GEORGE'S THANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General of Canada, has received the following cablegram from His Majesty, King George, under date of July 6: "I thank you most cordially for the loyal congratulations you have tendered to the Queen and to myself on the occasion of our silver wedding day, in the name of the government and the people of Canada." (Signed) George R. I.

METROPOLITAN PARK
BAND CONCERT LIST

BOSTON, Mass.—Band concerts are announced to be given at various localities under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Park Commission this summer, as follows:

Beach—Afternoons, 3 to 5 o'clock; evenings, 8 to 10 o'clock; afternoons and evenings of every day, except Monday, to and including Labor Day, Month of July, Stone's Military Band; Month of August, Ives' Band; Sept. 1 and 2, Sargent's Band of Boston.

Nantasket Beach—Afternoons, 3 to 5 o'clock; evenings, 7 to 9 o'clock. Same dates as at Revere Beach, afternoons and evenings, 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock and 8 to 10 o'clock. July 19, 28, Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Lurvey's Lynn Cadet Band. Sunday afternoons, 4 to 6 o'clock. July 21, Gove's 12th Reg. M. S. G. Band; Aug. 4, Gove's 12th Reg. M. S. G. Band; Aug. 18, Harvard Regiment Band.

Weston Bridge—Saturday afternoons, 3 to 5 o'clock. July 13, Waltham Watch Company Band; July 27, Gurley's Band; Aug. 24, Harvard Regiment Band.

Foot of Great Blue Hill, Mill—Sunday afternoons, 4 to 6 o'clock. July 14, Fore River Band; July 28, Everett City Band; Aug. 4, Post 68, G. A. R. Band; Aug. 11, Waltham Watch Company Band; Aug. 25, Harvard Regiment Band.

Fellsmead Park, Malden—Sunday afternoon, 4 to 6 o'clock. Aug. 11, First Corps Cadets Band.

Sheepfold—Sunday afternoons, 4 to 6 o'clock. July 14, Harvard Regiment Band; Aug. 4, Waltham Watch Company Band; Aug. 11, Post 26, G. A. R. Band; Aug. 18, Sargent's Band; Aug. 25, Lurvey's Lynn Cadet Band.

Manchester Field, Winchester—Saturday afternoons, 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock. July 20, Malcom Band; Aug. 10, Malden Cadet Band.

Broadway Park, Somerville, Tuesday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; July 23, First Corps Cadets Band; July 30, Sargent's Band; Aug. 20, Everett Union Band; Aug. 27, Stone's Military Band.

West Somerville Playground—Tuesday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; July 16, Everett City Band; Aug. 6, Woburn National Band.

Brighton—Monday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; July 22, Ives' Band; July 29, First Corps Cadets Band; Aug. 5, Sargent's Band; Tuesday evening, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; July 16, American Cadet Band.

Charles River Road, Watertown, Wednesday evening, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock. July 31, Burke's Band.

Fox Island, Waltham—Sunday afternoon, 2:30 to 5:30 o'clock; Aug. 11, Malcom Band.

Riverside Recreation Grounds—Sunday afternoons, 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock. July 14, Gove's 12th Reg. M. S. G. Band; July 28, Quimby's Military Band; Aug. 11, Stone's Military Band; Aug. 25, Waltham Watch Company Band; Sept. 1, Post 26 G. A. R. Band; Sept. 8, Ives' Band; Sept. 15, Waltham Watch Company Band; Aug. 19, First Corps Cadets Band.

Boston Embankment—Monday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; July 22, Gallo's Band; July 29, Fore River Band; Aug. 12, Harvard Regiment Band; Aug. 19, Waltham Watch Company Band; Aug. 26, Stone's Military Band.

Ell Pond Park, Melrose—Sunday afternoons, 4 to 6 o'clock; July 21, Harvard Regiment Band; Aug. 4, Sargent's Band. Quincy Shore Reservation—Thursday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; July 11, Fore River Band; July 18, Burke's Band. Saturday evening, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; Aug. 17, Wollaston Band.

Furnace Brook Parkway—Thursday evening, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; Aug. 8, Wollaston Band; Tuesday evening, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; Aug. 20, Fore River Band.

Mystic Valley Parkway—Thursday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; July 25, Quimby's Military Band; Aug. 15, Everett Union Band.

Wakefield—Thursday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; July 11, Lynn City Band; July 25, Ives' Band; Aug. 8, Post 26, G. A. R. Band.

Woburn Parkway—Sunday afternoons, 3 to 5 o'clock; Aug. 4, Stone's Military Band; Aug. 18, Lurvey's Lynn Cadet Band; Sept. 8, Woburn National Band.

Winthrop Shore Reservation—Wednesday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock; Aug. 21, Stone's Military Band; Aug. 28, Gallo's Band.

Lowell Memorial Park—Sunday afternoons, 3 to 5 o'clock; Sept. 8, Gove's 12th Regiment M. S. G. Band; Sept. 15, Cambridge City Band; Sept. 22, Calderwood's Band.

Beaver Brook Reservation—Saturday afternoons, 3 to 5 o'clock; Aug. 31, Cambridge City Band.

Watch Co. Band.

City of Boston Concerts

BOSTON, Mass.—Band concerts are announced to be given by the Park and Recreation Department of the City of Boston at four places on Sunday afternoon, July 14, at 3:30 o'clock, as follows:

Boston Common, 201st Field Artillery Band, N. A., Lieut. Harrison Keller, Bandmaster—"Star-Spangled Banner"; "Camp Custer" march, Shroeder; two movements from sixth symphony, Tchaikowsky; "None But the Weary Heart," Tchaikowsky, cornet soloist, Sgt. S. Livingston; serenade, Drigo; "The Klitter" march, Rogers; "Marsellaise", march solenne, Pieni; overture, "Phedre", Massenet; "Joyeuse Espagne", Allier; "French National Delfie" march, Turlet; "La Feria" suite, Lacombe; "Maytime", selection, Romberg; "Pas des Fleurs", Delibes; "Indiana", fox trot; "The Thunderer", Sousa.

Franklin Park—First Corps Cadets Band, John B. Fielding, Bandmaster—"March, 'Sultana'; "Sultana"; overture, "Zampa", Herold; selection, "Going Up", Hirsch; "Hall of Fame", Sanfrank; waltz, "Septembre", Godin; "Chinese Wedding", Hosmer; "American Patrol", Meacham; "Faust", ballet music, Gounod; selection, "Jack O' Lantern", Caryll; melodies of the South, Lampe; march, "On to Plattsburg", Lowe; "Star-Spangled Banner".

Jamaica Pond, D'Avino's Band, Alfonso D'Avino, Conductor—"March, 'French National Delfie'; Turlet; Intermezzo, 'Wedding of the Rose'; Jasse; overture, 'William Tell'; Rossini; 'Chapel in the Mountains'; Wilson; selection, 'Traviata'; Verdi; suite espagnole, 'La Feria', Lacombe; allied nations air; selection, 'Carmen'; Bizet; hunting scene, Bucalossi; 'American Fantasia', Herbert.

Marine Park, Ives Band, D. A. Ives, Conductor—"March, 'Over the Top'; Creedby; overture, 'Raymond'; Thomas; cornet solo, 'Whirlwind Polka' (Godfrey W. McMullin); Levy; selection, 'Going Up'; Hirsch; popular air, Remick; 'Cavalry Charge'; Luders; excerpts from 'Maytime'; Romberg; 'American Patrol'; Meacham; selection, 'Carmen'; Bizet; 'L'Alliance de la Liberté'; 'Star-Spangled Banner'.

POSITION DEFINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—In reference to the habeas corpus proceedings which were taken before both the supreme courts of Alberta and in Montreal, and in which the Military Service Act was declared to be ultra vires, the follow-

ing has been issued by the government: "The Governor-General-in-Council on the recommendation of the Acting Prime Minister, is pleased to order and direct, and doth hereby order and direct, that men whose exemptions were canceled pursuant to the provisions of the Order-in-Council of April 20, 1918, be dealt with in all respects as provided by the said Order-in-Council, notwithstanding the (Alberta) judgment, and that instructions be sent accordingly to the general and other officers commanding military districts in Canada."

CORPORATION TAX
TO BE CONSIDERED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Taxation of corporations doing business in the State of Massachusetts is to be considered by the special legislative Recess Committee on Taxation at two public hearings to be held at the State House late this month. On Monday, July 29, at 2 p. m., the taxation of domestic corporations is to be considered. On Tuesday, July 30, at 10:30 a. m., the committee will take up the subject of foreign corporations. Both hearings will be in Room 147, State House.

This subject was given considerable study by the Recess Committee on Taxation last year. The committee met difficulties, however, some of its members declaring that the business interests refused to divulge the necessary information about their corporations upon which to base a tax that would be fair and just to all concerns and to the State. Notwithstanding this attitude of business, the committee recommended in its report a 5 per cent net income tax for both domestic and foreign corporations. After a hard struggle, the recent Legislature refused, by a close vote, to pass the bill.

"The aim of high school agricultural instruction need not be vocational," said Mr. Stimson, "it may have strong avocational values. It also may have important prevocational or vocational guidance values. City teachers of science whose pupils have access to tillable land may well emulate the example of Miss Annie Burke of Brockton, Mass., whose work it was, to which I have just referred."

Turning his attention to the vocational agricultural teacher Mr. Stimson declared emphatically that he should be a farmer among farmers as well as a man among men. His boys should be taught not only to do but also to comprehend. He should promote both action and reflection, both skill and judgment. He should develop farm managers. As the most profitable farm is the general farm, general farming should be taught. Arguments that this is a day of specialists, notwithstanding, Mr. Stimson is convinced, and has proved to his satisfaction in schools of Massachusetts, that this is possible even in one-teacher agricultural departments of high schools.

Assurance of success in this work was made doubly sure at the outset in Massachusetts by a definite reservation of time every year, in the case of every instructor, for professional improvement. This "improvement" may be in the line of teaching or in the line of farming.

SENATOR WALSH A CANDIDATE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
HELENA, Mont.—United States Senator T. J. Walsh on Friday formally filed his candidacy to succeed himself on the Democratic ticket. He is unopposed. Dr. O. M. Lanstrum, of Helena, and Attorney H. H. Parson of Missoula have filed on the Republican ticket for United States Senator, and Miss Jeanette Rankin, now Congresswoman, is understood to be a candidate for the Senate on the Republican ticket.

AGRICULTURE AS
HIGH SCHOOL STUDYMassachusetts Board of Education
Agent Says City Schools
May Now Contribute Greatly
Toward Garden Cities

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"There are those who think that agriculture ought to be taught in every high school," remarked Rufus W. Stimson, agent in charge of agricultural education for the Massachusetts Board of Education. "A woman teacher in a high school was not content to teach marine biology in an inland city. She sought to correlate her general science teaching with gardening. So successful was she in promoting interest in the practical applications and so strongly was she supported by her school committee, superintendent of schools, and interested citizens that it has been stated on good authority, the demand for three or four-decker tenement blocks has dropped to such an extent as to discourage further investment in such properties, preference being given to homes in the suburbs with at least a little land about them for tillage."

"City schools may contribute greatly toward the development of garden cities," Mr. Stimson continued. "One need not argue that effects which promote the tendency toward the garden city are salutary; nor, that correlation of high school science with whatever in the environment of the pupils is agricultural, or can be made so is commendable. Hand-maidens of education too long neglected and still too little understood are observation and action—quick and accurate seeing and ready and productive doing."

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HELENA, Mont.—United States Senator T. J. Walsh on Friday formally filed his candidacy to succeed himself on the Democratic ticket. He is unopposed. Dr. O. M. Lanstrum, of Helena, and Attorney H. H. Parson of Missoula have filed on the Republican ticket for United States Senator, and Miss Jeanette Rankin, now Congresswoman, is understood to be a candidate for the Senate on the Republican ticket.

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LUMBERMEN WORK TO DISCOUNT I. W. W.

Organization in Pacific Northwest Active in Promoting Loyalty to Government—Some Specimens of I. W. W. Doctrine

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Through the medium of an organization of lumber workers in the Northwest, the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, much has been done to counteract the menace of the I. W. W. in the lumber camps and mills in that section of the United States. It may be said, in fact, that the activities of the I. W. W., which gave cause for the organization of the Loyal Legion, thus are directly but unintentionally responsible for resolving into concrete expression the patriotism of the great body of lumber workers.

The idea for the organization of the Loyal Legion came at a time when the I. W. W. had succeeded in stirring up considerable unrest in the camps and mills, with its undermining attacks on all the ideals and standards of mankind within range. It was thought that the simplest and most effective way of meeting it and defeating it was to make a direct appeal to the lumber workers from a patriotic standpoint to get squarely behind the United States Government in the war.

This proved to be the right course. The organization was started about Nov. 15, 1917, and recently a compilation showed that more than 80,000 men had come forward voluntarily, signed their names to a pledge of loyalty, and declared that they would do all in their power to help the United States to victory. They declared further that they would do all they could to stamp out sedition, and they have been patriotically diligent in keeping their promise.

Many instances have occurred where they have interrupted the careers of preachers of sedition and disloyalty, slackers and pro-Germans, by turning them over to the authorities. The way in which it has worked out has aided those interested in considering this phase of the subject, in concluding that an appeal of this character from a purely patriotic standpoint has a far-reaching effect, and that men who sign such pledges can be depended on in a time of crisis.

There is another direction in which the Loyal Legion has accomplished much, and this has been for material benefit of the men themselves. Its officers have gone into camps and mills, and where they have found working conditions that needed improving—as, for example, inadequate bunkhouses or unsatisfactory food—they have made recommendations to the employers, and the latter generally have been quick to act upon them.

A definite indication of what has been accomplished by this process of bringing the men together on the basis of loyalty to the country, can be found in the fact that mills and camps which a year ago were tied up with strikes, are now working on practically 100 per cent production. As an official has described the situation, the American flag is flying from the flagpoles of most of the camps and mills, and "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together" feeling pervades the entire industry.

This feeling of unity, of cooperation, and of harmony is quite in contrast to that engendered by the I. W. W. teachings. An interesting attribute of the I. W. W. point of view, as the members of the organization in the United States have displayed it, is the quality of discontent. This discontent has to do not only with the established order of industrial and political affairs, but apparently with things in general. Men engaged in the lumber business in the Northwest, who have gone to some



Scene among the lumbering operations of the Pacific Northwest, where timber for aeroplanes comes from

length to try to remove the causes of complaint advanced by I. W. W.'s in their camps, in order to maintain peace, say that it is impossible to meet the demands of the I. W. W. members, because the I. W. W. members are never satisfied, and have no intention of being satisfied.

As an illustration, the experience of a firm on the Pacific Coast may be related. The incidents, while in themselves trivial, reveal all the better for that reason, the lengths to which the discontent of the I. W. W.'s extends. This company, because it has to move its working camps from time to time, as it takes out its timber, has the accommodations for its men on a train, especially fitted up for their comfort. The train is electric lighted and steam-heated. It has a recreation car, containing a reading room, pool table, barber shop, and store; a bath car, with showers, wash tubs and drying room; sleeping cars, with compartments, each accommodating six men; a kitchen car and a dining car. The cooks are highly skilled and highly paid, their wages comparing favorably with those paid in the better class of hotels. The meats, canned goods, butter and other articles of food, are of the best quality. The butter bill alone for one month recently, for 125 men, was about \$500. In the sleeping cars, the men have sheets and pillow-cases, and hot and cold water, which is rather unusual in logging camps.

Arrangements such as these would seem to furnish small opportunity for complaint. But, a short time ago, a delegation of I. W. W. members conveyed word to the foreman that it wanted to see him. The foreman willingly met the members. They informed him that things were not exactly right in the boarding car, and that unless they were made right, there would be trouble. The foreman, not knowing what it could be that should prompt such a serious warning, asked what was wrong. He was told that "they had taken the tops off the coffee

pots." As a matter of fact, the tops had been taken off to facilitate the serving of the men, it thus being possible to dip it up and get it to them with the least delay. They were put back at once.

At another time, a delegation appeared with a demand for a conference, and with an implied threat that unless the complaint they had was adjusted, something unpleasant would follow. Their attitude on this occasion, as before, was one of antagonism. Asked to state their grievance, they said that the cook was not giving them enough hot cakes.

It is for such things as these that the lumbermen say it is impossible to get along with the I. W. W. If it isn't one little thing that's wrong, it's another; and if there isn't an actual cause for grievance, one can always be manufactured.

It is not very difficult to understand where some of this attitude comes from, when the character of their theories is considered and it is realized that all through the printed matter which their headquarters turn out for the members to devour—their leaflets and pamphlets, their preambles and declarations and songs—there runs a malignant, sullen strain of hostility toward the rest of society. They would have the workers except those, apparently, who happen to work with their ideas—take over the earth. They commit themselves to unceasing warfare on the employing class. The type they hold up to be copied they thus describe: "His whole attitude is one of opposition; opposition to the property of the manual class—an attitude utterly subversive of all modern ethics, morals, religions and law—an utterly revolutionary attitude." They sing verses advocating atrocities; other verses are defiantly sacrilegious. The very slogan they print on the cover page of their constitution, "An Injury to One is an Injury to All," is a threat.

Their whole appeal is for class-consciousness, as against the broader consciousness which thinks in terms of mankind.

The absence of illumination, the crudeness of their understanding, the standards by which they judge, are revealed with a pathetic bluntness in a few words in no less a document than the preamble to their constitution. Here they say that "the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life."

They say also, in the preamble: "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common." This is one of the two sentences which, according to Article IX of their constitution, their officers, when being installed, must repeat as their belief, in a pledge which they are required to give. The other sentence is: "Labor is entitled to all it produces."

Between the working class and the employing class, says the preamble, "a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system." Elsewhere it says: "It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism."

Something of what they are aiming at is shown in the following extracts from other authorized I. W. W. publications:

"This warfare is directed against trade unionism just as virulently as against capitalism because it is warfare against everything in the form of private or individual possession, whether it be land, houses, tools, skill, special knowledge or any sort of manual dexterity. It is the warfare of the man who has none of these and who aims to bring the whole fabric of society down to the level of his own incapacity."

"Sabotage is to this class struggle what the guerilla warfare is to the battle. The strike is the open battle of the class struggle. Sabotage is the

guerilla warfare, the day-by-day warfare between two opposing classes."

"We are not satisfied with a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. Such a thing is impossible."

"The tactics used are determined by the power of organization to make good in their use. The question of 'right' and 'wrong' does not concern us. No terms made with an employer are final. All peace, so long as the wage system lasts, is but an armed truce."

"Falling to force concessions from the employers by the strike, work is resumed and 'sabotage' is used to force the employers to concede the demands of the workers."

"During strikes . . . interference by the government is resented by open violation of the government's orders, going to jail en masse, causing expense to the taxpayers—which is but another name for the employing class."

"We realize that as workers we have no country. The flags and symbols that once meant great things to us have been seized by our employers. Today they mean naught to us but oppression and tyranny."

Another thing that contributes to an understanding of their point of view, is "The Deadly Parallel," printed in one of their pamphlets. On page 10 of a declaration by union labor, on the opposite page a declaration by the I. W. W. Both are concerned with the European war. The declaration of union labor is a statement by its officers, before the United States entered the war, pledging themselves to stand "unreservedly by the standards of liberty and the safety and preservation of the institutions and ideals of our Republic," and, in the event the United States should be drawn into the conflict, offering their services in every field of activity to defend, safeguard, and preserve the Republic. The declaration of the I. W. W. contains this: "We openly declare ourselves determined opponents of all nationalistic sectionalism or patriotism. . . . We condemn all wars, and for the prevention of such, we proclaim the anti-militarist propaganda in time of peace, thus promoting class solidarity among the workers of the entire world, and, in time of war, the General Strike in all industries."

As for the caliber of their leadership, some idea of one of its representatives, an important organizer and delegate, may be obtained from a letter he wrote to a man who, apparently, had not cared for his company. Here it is, just as it was written: "Mr. White 'Sir? I am fine how is I. W. W. up there? I am the guy that you run out of camp on the 20 day Feb I wish to thank you for paying my expenses while I see america first I sent some Delegates your way did you see them?"

Those who have given the I. W. W. some study, and have read its theories and its sentiments, do not consider it remarkable that a philosophy such as these utterances and this letter indicate should breed discontent in those who accept it and permit it to govern their conduct but they would be likely to regard it as strange, they say, if it did not itself in time, by the strength and volume of the venom it contains, destroy the organization formed to disseminate it.

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WHITE HOUSE WOOL REACHES HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Two pounds of White House wool have reached the Governor's office from Washington, D. C., and will be sold at auction or otherwise disposed of for the benefit of the Red Cross. The wool arrived after Hawaii's big Red Cross "drive" had been completed. Providing the wool is sold at auction, the highest bidder will receive an autographed letter direct from the White House, bearing the signatures of President and Mrs. Wilson.

BEST SHRUBS OF THE RECENT YEARS

Prof. Charles S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Names 12 He Believes Should Have Precedence

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—What are the 12 best shrubs introduced in recent years? That is the question which was asked of Prof. Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, near Boston, Mass., a few days ago. Professor Sargent is well qualified to answer such a question, for great numbers of new plants are constantly being tested out in the Arboretum grounds to see whether or not they are suitable for growing in the gardens of North America.

Professor Sargent chose to select shrubs which are hardy and will thrive over a large part of New England and the Middle Western States. That automatically ruled out the rhododendrons and the azaleas, for these plants will not grow in soil impregnated with lime.

At the beginning of this list, Professor Sargent has placed four of the Cotoneasters of Western China, Huphensis, Coccinea, Sommaria, and Nites. These are all shrubs brought back from China by Ernest H. Wilson, the Arboretum's famous plant hunter. In years to come these as well as other Cotoneasters undoubtedly will find a place in thousands of gardens. They are admirably adapted to northern conditions and can be used either in shrub borders or as specimen plants. They are covered with a wealth of showy berries at the present time, making them most attractive. There is a group in the shrub garden and another in the Chinese collection on the side of Bussey hill.

In his list of 12 new shrubs, Professor Sargent has included two roses, the Chinese Rosa Huguonis and the Korean Rosa Jackii. Rosa Huguonis has been hailed with delight by rosarians in all parts of the country who have been fortunate enough to see it in flower. Its pale yellow flowers come very early in the season, and the large single blossoms are set so close together on their arching stems that they touch.

Rosa Jackii, which was introduced by Mr. Jack, of the Arboretum staff, as a result of a trip to Korea made some years ago, is particularly desirable because of its late flowering habit. It is one of the last of the roses in the Arboretum collection to blossom, while the flowers are pure white and nearly twice as large as those of Rosa Multiflora.

Naturally enough two lilacs are included in the list. Both are from China. One of them is notable for the habit which the blossoms have of assuming a pendent position instead of standing upright like those of all other lilacs. Because of this habit, it is called Syringa Reflexa. The other, native of Northern China, bears the difficult name of Sweginzowii.

The Arboretum has a large collection of Diervillas, or as they are commonly called, Weigelas. One of them, Venusta, a variety of Diervilla Florida, has been selected by Professor Sargent as the handsomest of all the species, varieties and hybrids of this shrub in the Arboretum grounds, and is well entitled to a place in any list of the best twelve recent introductions.

One shrub not very well known, and which Professor Sargent says can properly find a place in his list is Prinsepia Sinensis. The plant is especially interesting because its leaves unfold earlier in the spring than those of any other shrub in the Arboretum. Following the appearance of the leaves come innumerable yellow flowers.

One species of Corylopses is given a place in the list. It is called Corylopses Gotoana. It comes from Japan, and bears drooping clusters of yellow flowers before the leaves appear.

The list is completed with *Æsculus Georgiana* and *Spiraea Vetchii*. The former is a dwarf buckeye. Its large red and yellow flowers are borne in compact clusters and make a fine display. The latter is one of the plants discovered by Mr. Wilson in Western China. Its special value lies in the fact that it is one of the latest white flowered spiraeas to bloom.

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REHABILITATING OF DISABLED SOLDIERS

Director of Red Cross Institute Urges Giving Thorough Training—Employers' Duty Shown

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The patriotic duty devolving upon the employer at this time is to study the various positions under his jurisdiction in order to determine which ones might be held satisfactorily by disabled men, according to Douglas C. McMurtrie, Director of the American Red Cross Institute for Disabled Men, in a statement which he has issued recently.

Mr. McMurtrie declares that the return of thousands of disabled soldiers must be counted upon and urges that the best possible chance for the future be given them.

"Dependence cannot be placed on monetary compensation in the form of a pension," says Mr. McMurtrie, "for in the past the pension system has proved a distinct failure in so far as constructive ends are involved. The pension has never been enough to support in decency the average disabled soldier, but it has been just large enough to act as an incentive to idleness and semi-dependence on relatives or friends."

"The only compensation of real value for physical disability is rehabilitation for self-support. Make a man again capable of earning his own living and the chief burden of his handicap drops away. Occupation is, further, the only means for making him happy and contented."

"Whatever training is given must be thorough, for an adult cannot be sent out to employment on the same basis as a boy apprentice. He must be adequately prepared for the work he is to undertake."

"An important factor in the success of re-educational work is an early start, so that the disabled man shall have no chance to go out unemployed into the community. In even a short period of exposure to the sentimental sympathy of family and friends, his 'will to work' is so broken down that it becomes difficult again to restore him to a stand of independence and ambition."

"The positive aspect of the employer's duty is to find for the disabled man a constructive job which he can hold on the basis of competence alone. In such a job he can be self-respecting, be happy, and look forward to a future. This is the definite patriotic duty. It is not so easy of execution as telling a superintendent to take care of four men, but there is infinitely more satisfaction to the employer in the results, and infinitely greater advantage to the employee. And it is entirely practical, even in dealing with seriously disabled men."

ALIEN CITY OFFICER RESIGNS POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Henry L. Weeke, Inspector of Weights and Measures, who has been voting and assuming the rights of a citizen for 38 years, and who has been prominent in city Republican circles, must give up his \$3000 city job. It has been discovered that he was 25 at the time his father was granted final citizenship, and is therefore an alien enemy under the law. He has taken out his registration card, and must undergo investigation, although he was a marked man in pro-German circles here prior to the American entrance in the war, because of his outspoken anti-Germanism. He will resign from the Republican Central Committee of St. Louis, and from his city position.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP SERVICE

To correct the general impression that service has been suspended, we announce that regular passenger and freight service is being maintained between the following points:

BOSTON NORFOLK NEWPORT NEWS PHILADELPHIA

SAVANNAH—JACKSONVILLE
Information as to schedules, reservations and tickets upon application. Ticket Office, Pier 2, Northern Ave. Tel. Fort Hill 6180.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS STILL STAGNANT

Trading on the New York Exchange Is of Exceedingly Small Volume, and Price Changes Unimportant—Bonds Active

The New York market repeated its previous performances in the early part of today's short session in moving within a very narrow price groove. Business was almost at a standstill. Only a few transactions took place in any of the leading stocks, and few issues were traded in. Liberty bonds were active, absorbing most attention of the traders. Bond prices were steady.

Before the end of the first half hour American Writing Paper preferred and Booth Fisheries moved upward. Otherwise trading continued featureless.

Before the close net gains of a point or more were recorded by General Motors, American Writing Paper preferred and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western issues. Booth Fisheries became a strong feature of both the New York and Boston markets, advancing more than two points in New York.

The strength in Booth Fisheries was attributed to the recommendation of Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, that the large banks furnish funds to canners who cannot be accommodated by local banks. It has been estimated by Food Administrator Hoover that the canners will need \$50,000,000 above the usual amounts for the financing of this business. As the government has taken 60 per cent of the salmon pack of the Booth Fisheries Company this year it was assumed that this company is one of those which Governor Harding had in view when he made his recommendations.

New York total sales: For today, 97,700 shares; \$1,860,000 bonds. For the week, 1,932,000 shares; \$24,963,000 bonds.

TELEPHONE CO. HAS GOOD HALF YEAR

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for six months ended June 30:

Earnings—	First half	Average
Dividends	\$15,183,888	\$1,410,875
Int and oth rev from	9,169,689	7,727,261
And ex	4,661,078	4,175,739
Other sources	32,406	908,201
Total	29,497,261	26,122,096
Expenses	2,277,898	2,138,984
Net earnings	26,219,363	23,983,112
Deduct interest	2,440,000	2,117,883
Balance	23,779,363	21,865,229
Dividends paid	17,532,000	15,323,406
Balance	6,247,363	6,541,823

*One month estimated.

The American Telephone and associated companies in the United States, not including connected independent or sub-licensee companies report for six months ended June 30:

Exchange revs.	First half	Average
Telephone	\$10,615,000	\$1,917,191
Tele. revs.	44,991,000	3,726,131
Miscellaneous revs.	1,650,000	1,375,426
Bus. mes. gross	15,255,000	1,368,887
Depreciation	2,440,000	2,117,883
Current maint.	17,725,000	1,678,729
Traffic exps.	40,390,000	2,482,696
Commercial exps.	15,244,000	1,321,621
Gen. and misc. exps.	7,244,000	6,121,137
Total oper. exps.	108,292,000	9,617,288
Net oper. rev.	46,562,000	4,571,599
Unrec. rev.	665,000	729,977
Taxes	10,700,000	7,728,442
Other income	35,498,000	2,517,883
Non-oper. net	4,415,000	3,769,790
Total gross inc.	39,913,000	40,432,956
Rest and misc. ded.	2,154,000	1,870,905
Interest	10,828,000	10,029,977
Total deductions	13,012,000	11,891,882
Net income	26,901,000	28,541,073
Deduct dividends	19,800,000	17,697,502
Surplus earnings	7,101,000	10,843,571

*June 30, 1918. Bell stations owned 7,264,614. Bell conv'td stations 2,523,784. Total stations 9,788,398. *One month estimated.

CASING-HEAD GASOLINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United Fuel Gas Company, owned jointly by the Columbia Gas & Electric Company and Ohio Fuel Supply Company, produced 6,182,205 gallons of casing-head gasoline from natural gas from Jan. 1 to June 28 compared with 5,713,654 in the corresponding period of 1917.

WEATHER

Official prediction by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Probably showers tonight; Sunday fair, moderate northerly winds.

For Southern New England—Showers tonight; Sunday fair; north winds, probably increasing on the coast.
For Northern New England—Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably showers in Maine and New Hampshire; north winds, probably increasing on the coast.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 65.0 a. m. 65.0
12 noon 64.0

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.
Albany 62.0
Buffalo 64.0
Chicago 64.0
Cincinnati 62.0
Denver 62.0
Detroit 62.0
Houston 64.0
Kansas City 62.0
New Orleans 64.0
New York 64.0
Philadelphia 64.0
Pittsburgh 62.0
Portland, Me. 62.0
St. Louis 64.0
St. Paul 64.0
Washington 64.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Length of day 15:02. Moon sets 10:47 p. m.
Sun rises 5:15. High water, 11:15 a. m.
Sun sets 8:21. Low water, 3:55 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 8:52 p. m. 3:55 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alaska Ju.	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Am B Sugar	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4
Am Can	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am H & L	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Am H & L pt.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am IceSec	31	31	31	31
Am IceSec pt.	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
Am Lined	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Lins'd pt.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am Steel	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Steel pt.	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Smelt	110	110	110	110
Am Tel & Tel.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Woolen	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Writ pt.	26	27 1/2	26	27 1/2
Am Zinc	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	19
Am Zinc pt.	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 1/2
Anacoda	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 1/2
Atchison	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 1/2
Atchison pt.	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/2	82 1/2
Bald Loco.	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 1/2
Balt & Ohio	15	15	15	15
Barrett Co.	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 1/2
Batoplas	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Beth Steel	81	81	81	81
Beth Steel B.	81	81	80 1/2	80 1/2
BF Goodrich	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Booth Fish	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Butte Cop	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
Butte & Sup.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cal Petrol	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Cal Pacific	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 1/2
Cl Leather	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 1/2
Chan Motor	11	11	11	11
CM & S pt.	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 1/2
Chi R & P	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chi R & P pt.	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chi R & T	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 1/2
Chi R & T pt.	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 1/2
Chile Cop	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chino Cop	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 1/2
CCC & St L	32	32	32	32
Col Fuel	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 1/2
Con Gas	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
Con Prod.	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
Cuban Steel	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 1/2
Cuba C Sugar	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Motors	153 1/2	153 3/4	153 1/2	153 1/2
G Motors pt.	82	82	82	82
Gt Nor pt.	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 1/2
Int Ag Corp	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int Ag Corp pt.	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 1/2
Int Mar pt.	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 1/2
Int Nickel	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
In Paper	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 1/2
Kan C So pt.	52	52	52	52
Maxwell pt.	55	55	55	55
Met Petrol	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 1/2
Miami	19	19	19	19
M & S pt.	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 1/2
M & S New	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mo Pacific	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Nat C & C	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 1/2
Nat Enamel	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Nevada Con	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 1/2
N Y Central	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
N Y N & H	38	38	38	38
N & W	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 1/2
Pacific Mail	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
Penna	44	44	44	44
Pier-Ar	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 1/2
PCC & St L	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 1/2
P & W Va	36	36	36	36
Ray Con	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Reading	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 1/2
Repub I & S	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 1/2
Ry Steel pt.	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 1/2
Seab A L pt.	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 1/2
Sinclair Oil	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 1/2
So Pacific	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 1/2
So Ry	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
St L & S	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
Stugbaker	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Stee Steel	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
Tenn Cop	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 1/2
Texas Co	148	148	147 1/2	147 1/2
TS & L	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/2
TS & L W pt.	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
Union Pac	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/2	121 1/2
Union Pac pt.	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 1/2
Un Alloy St	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 1/2
Un Rys St	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
US Rubber	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
US Rub pt.	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 1/2
US S R	42	42	42	42
US Steel	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 1/2
US Steel pt.	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
V-C Chem	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
V-C & C	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 1/2
Wabash pt.	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
Wabash pt.	25	25	25	25
Willis-Over	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 1/2
Wor Pump	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Argentine railroads have applied for a further 10 per cent increase in rates, effective next September. Rates were increased 22 per cent in November, 1917.

An additional credit of \$175,000,000 granted to Great Britain Friday makes total loans to her to date \$3,345,000,000 and total credits to the Allies \$6,265,590,000.

T. N. T. contracts for \$10,000,000 were let by the Navy Department Thursday, of which the Hercules Powder Company got two for \$4,200,000 and \$2,500,000, and DuPont one for \$3,300,000.

The amalgamation of the London, Provisional & Southwestern Bank and Barclay's Bank has been approved by the British Government, and will be known as Barclay's Bank. It will be the third largest British bank, with authorized capital of \$100,000,000, of which \$63,395,000 has been issued. Deposits aggregate between \$1,050,000,000 and \$1,060,000,000.

ROSS RIFLE WORKS AT QUEBEC LEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The government has leased the Ross rifle factory at Quebec to the North American Arms Company, Limited, of Toronto, which has secured incorporation by dominion letters patent, and has a capital stock of \$2,000,000. The Ross factory has been leased for 18 months, with the right of renewal at \$300,000 a year. It will manufacture army pistols for the United States Government. One of the chief directors of the company is T. A. Russell of Toronto.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today, 314 bbls apples, 2298 crts berries, 3408 crts peaches, 5 cars watermelons, 1 car cantaloupes, 392 bxs lemons, 40,500 stems bananas, 510 bags coconuts, 29,953 bu potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 394 pkgs, last year 5446 pkgs. Flour—Wheat flour not offered for shipment; white corn flour per 100 lbs, in sacks, \$5.80@6.10; rye flour, per 100 lbs, in sacks, patent, \$11.35; straight, \$10.50@11; rye meal, in sacks, \$4.60 per 100 lbs; barley flour, per 100 lbs in sacks, \$3.80@4.10; hominy grits and samp, \$4.70 per 100 lbs; white corn flour, per 100 lbs in sacks, \$4.90@5.60.

Corn—Transit shipment: natural No. 2 yellow, \$2.07@2.08; natural No. 3 yellow, \$2.00@2.01; natural yellow, \$1.74@1.75; K. D. No. 3 yellow, \$1.96@1.97; K. D. No. 4 yellow, \$1.94@1.95; prompt shipment, natural No. 2 yellow, \$2.07@2.08; natural No. 3 yellow, \$2.00@2.01; natural yellow, \$1.74@1.75; K. D. No. 3 yellow, \$1.96@1.97; K. D. No. 4 yellow, \$1.94@1.95.

Oats—Transit shipment: 40 to 42 lbs, 91@91 1/2; 38 to 40 lbs, 89 1/2@90; 36 to 38 lbs, 88 1/2@89; prompt shipment: 20 to 42 lbs, 91@91 1/2; 38 to 40 lbs, 89 1/2@90; 36 to 38 lbs, 88 1/2@89. Oatmeal—Rolled, \$5.10 per 90 lbs in sack; cut and ground, \$5.87 per 90 lbs in sack.

Corn meal—Granulated (per 100 lbs) sacks, \$4.75; bolted, \$4.70; feeding, \$3.40@3.55; cracked corn, \$3.55@3.60; white corn meal, \$5.50@5.65; yellow corn meal, \$4.10@4.50; hominy grits and samp, \$5.50@5.75.

Hay—No. 1 Timothy, \$29@30; No. 2 Timothy, \$21@23; No. 1 grade east, \$21@22; No. 2 grade east, \$18@19; No. 3 grade, \$15@16; stock hay, \$14@15.

Straw—Rye, choice, \$19; fair to good, \$18. Mill Feed—Market nominal; stock feed, \$55; barley feed, \$40; gluten feed, \$54.02; oat hulls reground, \$21.50; hominy feed, \$61.90; rye feed, \$54.

Beans—Car lot (per 100 lbs): New York and Michigan choice pea beans, \$12@12.50; fair to good, \$11@11.50; California small white, \$13@13.50; yellow eye, fancy, \$12@12.50; fair to good, \$11.50@12; red kidney, fancy, \$12.50@13; fair to good, \$11@12; Canada peas, \$7@7.30; green peas, \$10.50@12.50; Lima beans, \$13.25@13.50. Jobbing prices, 15@25c above car lots.

Potatoes—Eastern shore, \$5.75@6. Norfolk \$5@5.50 bbl. Butter—Northern and western creamery extras, 45 1/2@46; western, 44 1/2@45; renovated, 39 1/2@40; lard, 32 1/2@33 1/2.

Eggs—Fancy henney and nearby, 55@56; eastern extras, 53@54; western extras, 47@48; western prime firsts, 44@45; western firsts, 42@43.

Onions—Native, \$2@2.25 bu bx; southern, \$1.50@1.75 bskt; Texas, \$1.50@2.25 crt; California, \$2.50@3.

Fruit—Oranges, California navel, \$4@5; grapefruit, \$2.50@3.50; strawberries, native trays, 35@45c; crts, 25@35c; blackberries, 20@25c; raspberries, 13@15c; blueberries, 20@25c; watermelons, 30@50c each; peaches, Georgia, \$2.25@3.50 per 6-bkt; cantaloupes, California standard, crts, \$4@4.50; ponies, \$3@3.50.

Apples—New southern \$1.50@2.50 bskt. Refined Sugars—The American quotes granulated and fine as a basis at \$7.50 per 100-lb lots. Wholesale grocers quote \$7.85 per 100-lb in bulk.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 514 tubs

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDEncouraging Crop Prospects and
Favorable Earnings Reports
Have Little Effect Upon Securities—Money Market

Inasmuch as the crops constitute the basis of the country's wealth it is gratifying to know that there will be a very large harvest of the leading crops this season. According to the estimate of the Department of Agriculture published this week the wheat crop, although not as large as had been hoped for earlier in the season, will be of substantial proportions and very much larger than last year. The size of the corn crop will be a record breaker. Other important crops promise the largest yields in the history of the country. With the high prices prevailing for everything the earth produces there is great promise of future prosperity for the United States, even with the war still raging. However, the greater satisfaction is to be found in the fact that this country will be able to take care of its own people but its allies to a great extent. It means the successful prosecution of the war.

The securities markets were unaffected by the crop report. Either the report had been discounted, or the significance of the government's estimates has not fully dawned upon the financial public. Coming as it does on top of a most excellent report on condition of the cotton crop the bull influence contained in the government report is considerable. Even though it has not been felt in market quarters. In fact the stock market this week was the dullist it has been in many weeks. Even the favorable report of the United States Steel Corporation on unfilled tonnage, showing a big increase, had no effect whatever upon the market price of United States Steel stock. Encouraging earnings reports of the equipment and other industrial concerns failed to move stocks to any extent. It was taken for granted that traders were waiting for some more definite news in the way of war news to start things going marketwise. At present, reports from the battle front are encouraging, but in view of the expected German drive traders prefer to wait until the attack is made before launching out upon extensive commitments. Besides that there is another deterrent influence in the anticipated new tax laws.

The bond market also is affected by the approaching increase in federal taxes, and until the government announces its new program of levies it is expected to continue to mark time. A large five-month house finds that more than 75 per cent of its transactions, the total of which is below normal volume, consists of trading deals. This is taken to be fairly representative of the experience of a good many other firms, though a few with large selling organizations covering wide sections of the country are still making fair turnovers.

Bond dealers would not be surprised if the downward course of the market noted last month should continue for a time, particularly in low-yield bonds. The movement among security holders, already in evidence, to shift their investments to securities paying a higher return, in order to offset the higher imposts the government proposes, will probably undergo no abatement for a number of weeks, according to the opinion of some dealers, and may even be somewhat accelerated. Other investors continue to search out tax-exempt issues, but the available supply of this class is growing scarcer and is commanding high premiums.

Under the abnormal conditions prevailing, the existing wealth of the world is undergoing a process of radical redistribution. As a result of the tremendous rise in wages a larger portion of it is falling in the lap of the laboring classes, and their gain is made at the expense of possessors of securities with fixed incomes. While many of the workingmen have increased their scale of expenditures up to their higher earnings, there is no doubt that a large number are laying aside a good part of their wages under the spur of the thrift campaign being conducted. Here is a reservoir of savings which will be ready to be tapped after the war is over and Liberty Loan flotations have ceased. The workingman is not a general bond buyer, but he rapidly being educated in investments through Liberty Loan drives. When hostilities have ended and the period of reconstruction has set in, he is expected to figure as a bond investor. Bond dealers, accordingly, look rather hopefully to this possible new source of buying.

Considering the unusual character of governmental demands this week necessitating the withdrawal of more than \$70,000,000 in three days the money market has been notably comfortable. No one has been seriously inconvenienced, there has been no pinch—the banks have readjusted themselves. With \$44,000,000 going out Friday the banks have had the greatest single withdrawal to date. In preparation there has been more or less rediscounting, though as a result of payments earlier in the week the total of bills in the reserve bank portfolio is not greatly in excess of the published figures as of last Friday.

New York banks have been redrawing this week on a larger scale than in Boston, as they have felt the governmental withdrawals and the drawing down of western balances to some extent. At the close of business last week the New York Reserve Bank, however, was holding a reserve of 60 per cent compared with 55 per cent for the Boston institution. Next Tuesday \$18,000,000 will be

called by the government on account of the June 25 certificates. On the same date there is maturing certificate issues and books will close for the second series of new Treasury certificates of the \$750,000,000 block. Though money, as a result of the coincidence of these large governmental financing operations, appears to be working into a firmer position it seems doubtful if the rate will be permitted to exceed 6 per cent where it is now pegged. Rather will the rediscounting process increase. In New York money on call at the stock exchange rates at 6 per cent. Time money is scarce and mostly renewals. Rates are 5½ bid for 60 and 90 days mixed money and 6 per cent on industrials. Long-time money is practically unobtainable.

Active efforts by United States Treasury authorities, in cooperation with New York bankers, to regulate exchange with Spain raise the query whether an attempt will not soon be made to market government securities in that country. If anything is done along these lines the government will probably utilize existing channels and float bonds through bankers possessing connections in Madrid. Authority to issue its obligations abroad payable in foreign money is granted the government by the third Liberty Loan Act, and similar authorization is given the War Finance Corporation by the act creating it. To make the bonds more attractive to foreign investors, the pending bill providing for increased issuance of Liberty Loan bonds in this country exempts them from all federal and other taxes imposed by any taxing authority in the United States, provided they are owned by a non-resident alien. The foreign currency bonds the Finance Corporation is empowered to issue may also be made payable in American money at the option of the alien holder. This interchangeable feature is highly prized by international investors, as it permits them to take advantage of existing rates of exchange with this country.

Bankers with Argentine connections are inclined to look on press reports that the South American country will advance the United States a third loan, amounting to \$40,000,000 with a certain skepticism. They say Argentina is in pressing need of manufactured goods and that Ambassador Naon, who has just returned from a visit to this country, has instructions to negotiate an interchange of commodities with this country. Argentina has already advanced the United States \$60,000,000 in deposits in the Federal Reserve Bank and one reason assigned for its reluctance to accommodate this country with a further loan is fear such action might accentuate the present trend toward inflation. Argentina is enjoying great prosperity which, incidentally, redounding to the benefit of the government's finances. By the sale last year of 5½ per cent notes to a syndicate of Buenos Aires banks, the government extinguished its bank debts in the United States, and its only obligations now held by American investors are the \$25,000,000 five-year treasury gold 6 per cent notes floated here in 1915, and some of the sterling notes put out in London at the same time, for an equal amount which have drifted to this country. Dollar notes appear in good demand, and are now quoted at about 97, to yield 7½ per cent, compared with the low of about 92 some months ago.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	1090	1092
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	95
Illinois Pipe Line	182	185
Indiana Pipe Line	92	98
Midwest	114	116
Ohio Oil	220	225
Prairie Oil & Gas	490	510
Prairie Pipe	260	265
South Penn Oil	265	275
Standard Oil, Cal.	218	223
Standard Oil, Ind.	615	625
Standard Oil, Ky.	215	225
Standard Oil, N. J.	520	535
Standard Oil, N. Y.	270	280
Standard Oil, Ohio	390	400
Union Tank Line	160	162

INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co.	220	225
American Glue Co. pfd.	124	128
Amer. Writing Paper	85	86
Arlington Mills	123	125
Bigelow Carpet Co.	81	84
Douglas Shoe Co. pfd.	90	93
Draper Corporation	108	110
Edwards & Sons	160	170
Mountain States Telephone	98	98
Otis Elevator Co.	47	51
Plymouth Cordage Co.	207	210
Regal Shoe Co. pfd.	82	87
Southern N. E. Tel.	96½	98
U. S. Envelope Co. pfd.	102	104
U. S. Envelope Co.	192	200
Waltham Watch Co. pfd.	76	79
Waltham Watch Co. com.	15	16½

STEEL STOCKHOLDINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Latest figures of the United States Steel stockholders show that distribution of the common stock has reached a new record. At the closing of the books May 31, there were 63,507 holders compared with 61,044 three months previous, 51,689 in December, and 43,342 a year ago. The number of holders of preferred in May was 80,142 compared with 80,363 in February and 79,521 in November, 1917.

S. S. KRESGE CO. SALES

BOSTON, Mass.—The S. S. Kresge Company report sales for June of \$2,907,273, compared with \$2,396,503 for last year, an increase of \$510,750 or 21.31 per cent. Sales for the first six months of the current year are reported at \$15,538,282, compared with \$13,217,263 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of \$2,321,019 or 18.30 per cent.

MISSOURI COTTON CROPS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Southeast and Southern Missouri will have a cotton crop of approximately 157,000 acres, which promises 80,000 bales. Both acreage and expected yield greatly exceed any previous year except 1917. The cotton yield in 1916 was approximately 60,000 bales.

REAL ESTATE

Abram Vokey has sold to Edward W. Fuller five three-story apartment houses at 124-132 Glenville Avenue, Brighton. The assessed value of the property is \$69,500, with \$9500 on the 12,502 square feet of land. William E. McCoy and Henderson & Ross were the brokers.

DORCHESTER SALES

Benjamin H. Cohen has transferred to Fred G. Howard et al., trustees, the four lots comprising 12,675 square feet of land rated at \$1200 and located on Norwell Street, near Faxon Street. Isabella A. Cannon has transferred to Gustav T. Peterson et al., property located at 65-67 Clarkwood Street, containing a frame building. The assessment is \$5900 and the 5716 square feet of land is rated at \$1100.

The property at 25 Longfellow Street, consisting of a three-family frame house, carrying a total valuation of \$6700, of which \$1100 is on the 4200 square feet of land, has been sold by John Halloran to P. Leary, for investment.

Samuel Hurwitz, trustee, has sold the following estates: A frame three-family house at 16 East Street and about 4000 square feet of land, carrying a total valuation of \$5400, of which \$1200 is on the land. The grantee was William P. Morse, who conveyed to Patrick J. and Nellie Lovett for investment.

Two frame one-family houses, at 24-26 Spring Garden Street, off Crescent Avenue, carrying total valuation of \$4500, of which \$900 is on the 3200 square feet of land. The purchaser was William P. Morse, who conveyed to Bessie Pinanski for investment. Also 5 Salisbury Park, off Park Street, consisting of a three-family frame house and about 3100 square feet of land, carrying a total valuation of \$4300, of which \$800 is on the land. The grantee in this parcel was William P. Morse.

The foregoing transactions were placed through S. W. Keene & Son.

FARM PROPERTY SOLD

Benjamin LaChapelle has sold his farm on Elm Street, Marlboro, comprising 40 acres of land, 25 acres is tillage and an orchard of more than 400 trees. There is a modernized 14-room old colonial type house, also a large barn, carriage house and several other outbuildings. The purchaser was Stephen Murphy. The advertised price was \$10,000.

The sale is reported of the Frank S. Hayward farm on Quaker Street, Riverdale, Northbridge, comprising 81 acres of land, over half of which is under cultivation. There are a modernized 10-room house, barn, stable, garage and extensive poultry plant on the place. The purchaser was Clifford J. Gleason. The advertised price was \$11,000.

George West has sold to Daniel J. Brown his farm at Georgetown, Maine. It comprises 225 acres of land, about 50 of which is under cultivation and including a large orchard, the balance being pasture and timber land. There is a modernized 10-room dwelling house, cottage for help, large barn and several poultry houses. The farm has a water frontage of nearly half a mile on Robinhood Cove.

Charles I. Fowler, of Alberta, Canada, has sold his farm in Acton on the road leading to Stow Village, comprising 21½ acres of land, 8 acres of which are being cultivated. There is an old-fashioned farm house, containing 10 rooms with modern conveniences, also a large barn and several other outbuildings. The purchaser was Annie M. W. Smith, who has taken possession.

The Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers in the foregoing farm transactions.

SUBURBAN SALES

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of an estate, situated on Cochrane Street, Framingham, Mass., consisting of 15 acres of land, an eight-room house, stable and outbuildings.

FAIR FOOD PRICES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With the exception of a slight rise in the price of white flour and rye flour, the fair food price list for this week issued by the Massachusetts Food Administration for the benefit of the consumer, is the same as last week.

The figures in the second column represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers. Those in the third column are based upon them, and are prices which the retailers are justified in charging.

Commodity—Retailer Pays—Consumer should pay—

White Flour	\$1.45-1.55 per 55 lb. bag.	\$1.60-1.70 per 55 lb. bag.
White Flour	\$1.40-1.50 per 55 lb. bag.	\$1.55-1.65 per 55 lb. bag.
Corn Meal, yellow	\$5.75-5.85 per 100 lbs.	6-7½¢ per lb.
Rye	\$10.75-12.50 per bbl.	7-7½¢ per lb.
Potato, in bulk	\$14-14½¢ per 100 lbs.	14-14½¢ per lb.
Potato, in package	\$16-17½¢ per pkg.	20-22¢ per pkg.
Barley, in bulk	\$11.50-12.75 per bbl.	6½-8½¢ per lb.
Cornstarch		
1 lb. pkg., full weight	8-9¢ per pkg.	10-12¢ per pkg.
Roller Oats		
In bulk	\$5.50-5.90 per 90 lbs.	7½-8¢ per lb.
In 20 oz. pkg.	\$3.45-4 per 3-doz. cs.	11-12¢ per pkg.
Hominy, in bulk	\$6.20-6.70 per 100 lbs.	7½-8¢ per lb.
Rice		
Fancy Head Honduras		
In bulk	\$9.75-11 per 100 lbs.	13-15¢ per lb.
Blue Rose	\$9-10 per 100 lbs.	11-12¢ per lb.
Broken Rice	\$8-8.25 per 100 lbs.	10-11¢ per lb.
Sugar		
Granulated, in bulk	7-8½¢ per lb.	8½-9¢ per lb.
Granulated, in pkg.	8-8.25¢ per lb.	9-9½¢ per lb.
Prunes		
40-50	14½-15½¢ per lb.	17-19¢ per lb.
70-80	9½-10¢ per lb.	12-14¢ per lb.
50-100	8½-9¢ per lb.	10-12¢ per lb.
Seeded Raisins, fancy	11-12¢ per 10-oz. pkg.	14-15¢ per lb.
Seeded Raisins, Cal.	12½-13½¢ per pkg.	15-18¢ per lb.
Beans		
California Pea	14-15½¢ per lb.	16-19¢ per lb.
Lima	14½-15½¢ per lb.	16-20¢ per lb.
Pinto	10½-11½¢ per lb.	13-14¢ per lb.
Canned Salmon		
Alaska Pink	\$2.10-2.25 per doz. cs.	20-22¢ per can.
Fancy Red	\$2.80-3 per doz. cs.	28-30¢ per can.
Evaporated Milk, tall pint		
Condensed Milk, full size	\$5-5.65 per 4-doz. cs.	13-15¢ per pint.
14-oz. can.	\$5.50-7.50 per 4-doz. cs.	16-19¢ per can.
Corn Syrup, 1½ lb. cans	\$2.75 per 2-doz. cs.	14-16¢ per can.
Corn Oil, quart cans	\$5.95 per 1-doz. cs.	65-70¢ per quart.
Corn Oil, pint cans	\$7.50 per 2-doz. cs.	25-30¢ per pint.
Lard Substitutes		
1 lb. tin	\$10.17-10.52 per 3-doz. cs.	32-34¢ per tin.
Cottonseed Oil		
Medium size	\$9.85 per 1-doz. cs.	80-90¢ per tin.
Small size	\$9.85 per 2-doz. cs.	40-47¢ per tin.

Stephen S. Langley conveyed to Arthur R. Bangs et al. of Brookline, Mass. Final papers have been sent to record in the sale of property situated on Front Street, Weymouth, Mass. This consists of one-half acre of land and a seven-room house. F. A. Desmond conveyed to C. N. McLatchy.

An estate situated on South Main Street, Randolph, Mass., consisting of 10½ acres of land with a modern nine-room house with large stable has been sold. This property has a street frontage of over 600 feet. Louis Graton and A. Ella Graton conveyed to E. M. Castil.

Agnes M. Andrews has sold a large poultry farm on the Boston and Hartford turnpike, Bellingham, Mass. This property consists of 100 acres of land, a 12-room house, large, well-appointed stable, wagon shed, workshop and four poultry houses. A large number of wagons, tools and farm machinery were included in the sale. The title was conveyed to Joseph and Margaret Roach of Boston, Mass.

Final papers have been sent to record in the sale of Dr. Tower's estate, situated on Pleasant Street, South Weymouth, Mass., consisting of a mansion of 14 rooms, well-appointed stable, nearly one acre of land, laid out with trees, flowers and shrubs. The purchaser was Louise R. Crawford. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers in the foregoing transactions.

BROOKLINE SALE

The H. Lincoln Chase estate at 22 Kennard Road has been sold to Lilliah B. Gray for occupancy Sept. 1. This property consists of a modern colonial residence, and 6127 square feet of land. The amount paid is not made public. The sale was negotiated through the office of Frank A. Russell, Henry D. Bennett representing the buyer.

LEATHER DISTRICT LEASES

Long-term leases have just been closed whereby Dennett & Prince take over the buildings, 90-92, 102-106 and 108-112 South Street, extending through to East Street Place, from the owners, Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington. The buildings are of five stories and basement and cover a lot area of 6175 square feet. The transaction was negotiated through the office of William Pease O'Brien.

A large portion of the building 109-113 Beach Street has been leased to Louis Jolles and Hamburger Brothers, shoe dealers, which leases were also negotiated through the office of William Pease O'Brien.

SHIPPING NEWS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—On Friday afternoon three schooners arrived at the South Boston Fish Pier with swordfish. The vessels were: the Rita A. Viator, 48 fish; Aleida May, 16; and the Motor, with 41 fish. Mackerel arrivals at the Fish Pier are: schooner Saladin, from South Shoal Light, with 60,000 large and medium fresh; steamer Lois H. Corkum, 37,000 pounds. Wholesale dealers' prices for today are: mackerel, \$14; swordfish, \$25.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Receipts of fresh groundfish at Boston for the week ending July 11, are: 45 arrivals with a total of 2,174,950 pounds. In 1917 there were 44 arrivals with 1,440,350 pounds.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The British steamer Kite brought 1,700 barrels of salt herring from Newfoundland. Two good stocks were: The schooner Sylvia, shacking \$1.573, crew \$270 each; and the Rush, \$7.731, crew \$271 each.

NEW STEEL COMPANY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Official announcement is made of the formation of the Steel Tube Company of America, which has acquired the Mark Manufacturing Company and the Iroquois Iron Company. The company will have \$32,000,000 invested in its properties.

POSITION OF THE
SAVINGS BANKSThese Institutions Undergo no
Unusual Hardships as Result
of the Government's Offering
of Liberty Loans

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Contrary to the prevalent impression that the government's offerings of Liberty bonds have inflicted an unusual hardship on the savings banks, the compilation given below shows that during the last year, 27 local institutions lost only \$8,812,724 in deposits, with an increase of 21,250 accounts.

As of July 1, 1918, these banks held deposits totaling \$983,316,211, compared with \$992,128,935 for July 1, 1917. The number of depositors July 1, 1918, was 1,517,246 compared with 1,495,996 for July 1, 1917.

Some banks improved their position, while others show a falling off in deposits. One reason set forth for the bettered condition of some banks is that labor is receiving the highest wages in history and this coupled with the "war saving habit" fast gaining headway, accounts for increased deposits. However, some institutions found it necessary to increase the interest allowed on deposits to meet any outflow of cash for the purchase of government offerings. This has had the effect of bringing in money to the banks.

Savings bank depositors are not, as a rule, bond buyers. They are naturally reluctant to assume the hazards of market conditions. More than ever does this theory apply to Liberty bonds. The reason savings bank depositors have not been a factor heretofore as purchasers of these bonds, is because the present issues of Liberty bonds are selling considerably below subscription prices. Hence, a purchaser desiring to dispose of his bond investment would not only lose the interest, but the difference between the price paid for the bond and the market price as well. It is believed, therefore, that the savings institutions will not be seriously affected by future government offerings as long as there is not a premium apparent on subscriptions to government bonds.

While savings banks are in a remarkable position under present abnormal conditions, the all-important question at the moment is the effect future offerings of Liberty bonds might have upon them, provided the issue bears a higher interest.

The recent action of the New York State Savings Bank Association calling upon banks to pledge themselves to subscribe to 6 per cent of their deposits to the fourth Liberty Loan is causing no little anxiety in savings bank circles, in that the plan requires such action whether bonds bear interest at 4½ per cent or 4½ per cent. Many small institutions are unanimous in the expression that the plan is extraordinary and out of all proportion.

However, President Pulley of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, one of the fathers of the Association's plan, believes the savings banks will "fall in line" with the recommendation and support the government. Asked if such a proposal was not placing a burden on these banks, Mr. Pulley replied it will not affect the banks. When asked if a meeting of savings banks had been arranged, Mr. Pulley replied in the negative.

President Schenck of the Bowery Savings Bank, believes the plan will result in stirring up the savings banks. He does not believe, as a whole, they have made their best efforts to take or dispose of Liberty bonds. While he thinks 6 per cent of the deposits is fixed too high, he believes many banks will increase their subscriptions to the next issue.

He said that during the last six months his institution had lost only about \$300,000 in deposits—nothing extraordinary, even under normal conditions. "Of course," he said, "Liberty loans have affected savings deposits, but only to a nominal degree. The last two months have borne out our contention that savings bank depositors are not, as a rule, buyers of bonds. They want their money where they can get it at a moment's notice: \$10 of \$100, as the case may be."

"The reason savings bank deposits have held up so well in the face of government issues is because these have been times when a great many people are making money and they are able to replenish their withdrawals by additional earnings."

"On July 1 we raised our rate of interest from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent. We reduced it to 3½ per cent in 1910, when our reserve stood at 7 per cent of deposits. We have now built it up to 14 per cent, and feel our depositors are entitled to the benefit."

"As regards the government rate of interest, we have no fear on score of our deposits. The last issue at 4½ per cent has proved savings bank depositors are not influenced by the rate. Even if the government should put out a 4½ per cent bond, the result would be the same."

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE

CHICAGO, Ill.—In reviewing the wholesale dry goods trade for the week, the John V. Farwell Company says: Although the War Industries Board has established the manufacturers' price on a few textiles, the production of which is practically needed for government use, the dry goods and textile field still awaits more definite official information in regard to the stabilizing of prices. Buyers consequently are visiting the markets often in order to keep informed in regard to developments that may affect their individual requirements.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 13

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany—Charles Snow of Smith Herrick Shoe Co.; Essex.
Allentown, Pa.—H. H. and J. L. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co.; Tour.
Baltimore—J. H. Klunk; Essex.
Baltimore—Moses Daniels of R. Jandorf & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore—W. J. Carroll of Carroll Adams & Co.; Tour.
Buffalo—G. G. Fox of George W. Farnham Co.; Adams.
Charlotte, S. C.—W. F. Livingston; U. S.
Chicago—B. Corser and W. J. Corbett, of C. N. Marks; Thorn.
Chicago—Phil Karl, H. J. Erwood and O. de Foy of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—G. Barton of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Chicago—W. Weinstein, of Weinstein & Cooper; U. S.
Chillicothe, Mo.—A. E. Culter of The Culter Selp Co.; U. S.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Ruloba & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.
Cincinnati—A. E. Cohen, of Daniel Cohen; Tour.
Cincinnati—Jacob Joseph of J. Joseph Shoe Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati—Thomas McHugh; Avery.
Cleveland—C. H. Chisholm, of Chisholm Boot Shop; Tour.
Cleveland—G. W. Greber, of Greber Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Dallas, Tex.—L. W. Volk, of Volk Bros.; Essex.
Detroit, Mich.—Edward C. Snell & H. P. Minnell; U. S.
Elizabeth City, N. C.—M. Owens; U. S.
El Paso, Tex.—W. L. Shelby of Shelby Shoe Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—H. F. Johnson of Rindge Kalmbach & Logie Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Kraus; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—E. J. Garcia & A. Iglesias; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—J. del Carro, of Ussia Vines; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—J. Viera of Viera & Co.; Lenox.
Havana, Cuba—R. Abadin of Ramon Abadin & Co.; U. S.
Indianapolis, Ind.—E. Welsh; U. S.
Jacksonville, Fla.—J. J. Jordan; U. S.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Morris Baker; U. S.
Kansas City, Mo.—K. L. Barton of McEldowney Brothers Shoe Co.; Tour.
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallie & F. M. Haynes of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.
Lancaster, Pa.—J. M. Davidson, of Long & Davidson; Cottage Park Hotel, Winthrop.
Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton, of C. A. Stanton & Sons.
Memphis, Tenn.—John H. Lea of J. H. Lea Shoe Co.; U. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.—J. C. Colbert of Savings Factories; U. S.
Montreal, Can.—Nathan Cummings, of Nathan Cummings Shoe Co.; Essex.
New York—Joseph Ginsberg; Essex.
New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 13 Lincoln Street.
Omaha, Neb.—C. S. and M. G. Hayward, of Hayward Bros.; U. S.
Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb, of J. G. Grieb & Son; Essex.
Philadelphia—Henry Halpern; Essex.
Philadelphia—L. Weinstein, of Weinstein & Shuber; U. S.
Philadelphia—R. E. Tubman, of R. E. Tubman Shoe Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—W. F. Munroe, of Munroe Bros.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Charles Friedberg of The Penn. Shoe Co.
Pittsburgh—C. S. Newell, of Newell & Snider; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Joe Glaser of Kaufman Department Store; Essex.
Pittsburgh—P. W. Hamilton, of Rosenbaum & Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—S. N. Wagner, of Wagner Bros.; Essex.
Plattsburgh, N. Y.—F. C. McDougall, of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.
Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand, of Brand Shoe Co.
Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metz & Alden Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Joseph Pingree, of Pingree Bros. Co.; Essex.
San Francisco—George R. Weeks; Tour.
San Francisco—W. E. O'Connor, of Philadelphia Shoe Store; Essex.
Savannah, Ga.—M. Foster of The Universal Shoe Co.; U. S.
Savannah, Ga.—P. H. Morrison; U. S.
Scranton, Pa.—J. M. Temko, of Temko Shoe Co.; U. S.
Sioux City, Ia.—Joseph Limoges; U. S.
St. Joseph, Mo.—M. G. Davis, of Noyes, St. Louis & Co.; U. S.
St. Louis—J. L. Mathis; U. S.
St. Louis—J. J. Sinszenbrenner, of Sinszenbrenner Mer. Co.; Essex.
Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg, of Stilson, Kellogg Shoe Co.; 157 Lincoln Street.
Wheeling, W. Va.—George Green, of J. H. Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman, of Chestnut & Freeman; Avery.

BOSTON RESERVE

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

D. P. KAHANAMOKU
BREAKS A RECORD

Famous Hawaiian Swimmer Wins 60-Yard Swim in 20-Yard Pool in World's Record Time of 29 1-5s

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—One race won in world's record time, and four victories in as many races swum was Friday's performance of the Star Trio of Hawaiian swimmers who are in this city for a three-day series of races. D. P. Kahanamoku, a veteran holder of world's amateur and Olympic game's water record, established the new world's mark. His team partner, C. K. Lane and Harold Kruger, each won from the best of the local talent recruited from the ranks of Chicago Athletic Association swimmers. The races were contested in the Chicago A. A. indoor 20-yard pool.

Today and tomorrow, the Hawaiian speedsters will compete outdoors in Lincoln Park Lagoon, the feature events being Kahanamoku's series of three races against Perry McGillivray of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Kahanamoku was winner by a scant yard over Herbert Topp, C. A. A. in his record-making victory, in Friday's 60-yard swim. W. C. Earle, C. A. A., finished third.

Kahanamoku's new record time is 29 1-5s. As it was officially caught by timers of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, Kahanamoku's feat will go into the record books. Lane showed he will be a factor against both Kahanamoku and McGillivray in the 50-yard swim Saturday, when he won the 40-yard event indoors, in 19s.

Kruger won the 100-yard back stroke in 1m. 8 3-5s, just one-fifth of a second slower than the present world's record, held by himself. The Hawaiians closed the program by capturing the three-man, 180-yard relay race from the Chicago A. A. team of Kenneth Huzsagh, also a former Olympic swimmer, Earle and Topp. The summaries:

40-Yard Swim—Won by C. K. Lane, Hawaii; Kenneth Huzsagh, Chicago A. A., second; P. C. Malle, Chicago A. A., third. Time—19s.

60-Yard Swim—Won by D. P. Kahanamoku, Hawaii; Herbert Topp, Chicago A. A., second; W. C. Earle, Chicago A. A., third. Time—29 1-5s.

100-Yard Back Stroke—Won by Harold Kruger, Hawaii; Harold Olson, Chicago A. A., second; G. H. Taylor, Chicago A. A., third. Time—3m. 3 3-5s.

180-Yard Relay, Free Style—Won by Hawaiian Team (Lane, Kruger, Kahanamoku); Chicago A. A. (Huzsagh, Earle, Topp), second. Time—1m. 29s.

WIN TITLE IN STRAIGHT SETS
F. T. Anderson and Cecil Donaldson Capture Junior Doubles Championship at Terrace Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. T. Anderson and Cecil Donaldson won the metropolitan junior lawn tennis doubles championships Friday afternoon on the courts of the Terrace Club when they defeated Gerald Emerson and Harold Taylor, the latter last year's junior singles champion, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. Although the victory was scored in straight sets, the match brought forth some sterling play and showed the losers only a trifle less formidable than their victorious rivals.

The feature of the match was the steadiness which was displayed by the winners. Their work was never impetuous and they forced a strong attack against the losers, who battled sternly against impending defeat, but without avail.

Taylor was not in the best of condition for the match, and Emerson could not restrain his hard-hitting propensities to the extent of steadying his game at critical moments. It was therefore only a natural result that Anderson and Donaldson should be able to press on toward victory by playing a dashing game at the barrier.

Anderson's severe service was not going over well, but there was to offset this lack a brilliant game in every other department that broke up the rival defense. Donaldson, too, played at top speed, his crisp volleying at the net being one of the features.

The first set was a hard struggle that followed service for six games. In the seventh, Emerson was broken through, and Donaldson took the next game on his own service, making the score 5-3. In the ninth game Taylor was forced to relinquish service before the fierce attack of the rival pair.

Emerson and Taylor made a good start in the second set, but could not maintain an early lead gained by breaking through Donaldson's service. Taylor was broken through to make the set 2-1, and the next two games followed service. Donaldson was once more broken through in the seventh game, making the score 4-3 in favor of Emerson and Taylor. After that the honors were all with Anderson and Donaldson. Emerson and Taylor also had an early lead in the last set, but again they could not maintain their advantageous position. The summary:

METROPOLITAN JUNIOR DOUBLES—Final Round
F. T. Anderson and Cecil Donaldson defeated Gerald Emerson and Harold Taylor, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Toleno 3, Louisville 1.
Indianapolis 1, Columbus 1.
Minneapolis 4, St. Paul 4.

PICKUPS

E. T. Collins of the Chicago White Sox is playing a brilliant game around second base this season.

A two-base and two three-base hits were the contributions of Pitcher Ruth to the Red Sox batting yesterday.

Konetchy, the regular first baseman of the Boston Braves, tried his hand at pitching yesterday and Flack was the only player who did not get at least one safe hit off him.

Ty Cobb again made two hits in three times at bat yesterday and his average is today .374. He needs only two more hits to reach the 100 mark. He has made 58 hits since June 13.

Gedeon made only one hit in four times at bat yesterday, but it was the chief factor in winning the game for the St. Louis Browns. It was good for three bases, and there were two men on when it was made.

Beginning with the fourth inning, Pitcher Walter Johnson played center field for the Washington Senators yesterday, and his batting was a feature of the game. He made two hits in as many times at bat, and one of them was for three bases.

There were five home runs in the six games played in the two major leagues yesterday and three of them were in the St. Louis-Philadelphia National League contest. Cobb of Detroit and Dugan of Philadelphia, made those in the American League, while Cruise, Gonzales and McHenry made those in the National.

PACIFIC LEAGUE
TO CLOSE SUNDAY

Vernon and Los Angeles to Play Additional Series of Nine Games for Championship

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Directors and officials of the Pacific Coast Baseball League voted Friday night to close the present season with the games scheduled for Sunday in various cities of the circuit. This statement was given out by A. T. Baum, president of the league.

"The Pacific Coast League directors voted officially to close the 1918 season Sunday, July 14.

"Exemption boards in two states in which the league operates—California and Utah—have ruled that the players are subject to the 'work or fight' rule and the league has decided to abide by this decision rather than appeal to higher authorities.

"In view of the shortening of the season and the closeness of the race between Vernon and Los Angeles, the directors voted to order these two clubs to play an additional series of nine games in Los Angeles next week, the series to be concluded when either club wins five games and the winner will be decided the champion of the 1918 season."

P. L. WENDELL HAS BEEN ORDERED TO FORT SILL

HAVERHILL, Mass.—P. L. Wendell, Harvard football captain in 1912, has returned from France and will start shortly for Ft. Sill, Okla., where he will serve as an instructor in artillery. Wendell left Haverhill with battery A, one hundred and first field artillery, when that command was called out a year ago, as a second lieutenant, and after a month at East Boxford, was sent to France to arrange for the arrival of the regiment.

When the unit arrived in France Lieutenant Wendell was transferred from battery A to battery F, and last December he volunteered as a balloon observer and was later assigned to the twenty-sixth division headquarters. Lieutenant Wendell has seen 10 months' service in France and he reports the boys in the one hundred and first field artillery as in excellent condition.

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Truesdale, 2b.	26	8	21	5	9	1	2	1	1	428	2	16	2	900
Ruth, p.l.f.b.c.f.	52	173	33	64	3	2	17	6	11	331	156	42	9	956
Hooper, rf.	78	295	51	90	10	17	18	8	1	305	132	12	7	953
Shean, 3b.	72	274	29	74	3	7	11	2	1	279	156	22	12	968
McInnis, 1b.	30	73	26	27	69	21	6	5	4	260	60	83	4	994
Whiteman, lf.	50	172	16	44	7	9	11	2	1	258	76	4	6	830
Thomas, 3b.	44	144	19	37	3	4	2	1	1	257	156	97	4	974
Mays, p.	67	7	7	17	3	3	2	1	1	258	177	82	6	968
Scott, ss.	78	284	29	70	15	10	10	4	2	246	174	246	13	969
Schank, c.f.	36	60	159	25	39	7	3	7	1	245	163	49	13	942
Strunk, c.f.	66	237	28	58	22	5	7	4	1	244	134	8	3	979
Barbare, 3b.	6	13	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	228	8	5	7	867
Bush, p.	24	64	3	14	1	1	1	1	1	218	8	55	7	1,000
Jones, p.	13	28	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	142	8	20	1	965
Agnew, p.	53	161	9	22	5	7	1	1	1	134	175	84	10	962
Mayer, c.	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	125	3	2	1	833
Wagner, 3b.	29	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	125	3	2	1	909
Stansbury, c.f.	11	27	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	111	14	9	1	958
Blum, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	909	1	3	1	1,000
McTee, p.	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	909	1	3	1	1,000
Reider, 1b.	27	63	15	29	3	5	8	2	1	225	92	4	7	932
Kelley, lf.	47	135	29	35	4	11	2	4	1	225	12	2	1	1,000
Canavan, p.	11	9	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	222	12	2	1	1,000
Upham, p.	3	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	222	12	2	1	1,000
Herzog, 2b.	17	258	36	59	14	10	6	4	1	220	215	194	17	920
Wilson, c.	14	42	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	214	1	32	1	1,000
Powell, c.f.	52	188	31	49	4	2	6	5	1	212	123	8	9	925
Ragan, p.	19	39	3	8	3	1	1	1	1	205	1	27	1	1,000
Heard, p.	17	45	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	177	3	43	1	1,000
J.L. Smith, 2b.	14	42	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	172	25	29	8	927
Nehf, p.	21	56	4	9	4	3	3	3	1	160	9	57	3	1,000
Henry, c.	31	73	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	147	91	32	3	973
Rudolph, p.	8	23	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	139	4	22	1	1,000
Truesdale, c.	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	909	4	1	1	823
Totals	79	2407	295	609	125	66	101	34	13	252	1876	1040	94	968

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Marville, ss.	18	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	333	19	15	2	918
Hughes, p.	2	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	333	6	1	1	1,000
J. C. Smith, 2b.	20	245	29	80	10	4	14	2	1	326	74	168	20	923
Wickland, rf.	70	242	42	69	11	6	8	11	5	245	136	8	5	966
Wilson, c.	65	179	16	42	3	4	5	2	1	252	177	63	8	978
Massey, lf.	45	119	7	30	2	1	4	2	1	252	16	6	2	945
Rawlings, 2b.	74	275	24	68	12	10	4	3	1	246	142	251	17	920
Rehe, lf.	40	123	8	32	2	3	4	1	1	240	77	6	1	988
Konetchy, 1b.	73	266	29	81	12	5	8	2	1	229	808	43	8	990
Kelley, lf.	47	135	29	35	4	11	2	4	1	225	92	4	7	932
Canavan, p.	11	9	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	222	12	2	1	1,000
Upham, p.	3	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	222	12	2	1	1,000
Herzog, 2b.	17	258	36	59	14	10	6	4	1	220	215	194	17	920
Wilson, c.	14	42	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	214	1	32	1	1,000
Powell, c.f.	52	188	31	49	4	2	6	5	1	212	123	8	9	925
Ragan, p.	19	39	3	8	3	1	1	1	1	205	1	27	1	1,000
Heard, p.	17	45	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	177	3	43	1	1,000
J.L. Smith, 2b.	14	42	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	172	25	29	8	927
Nehf, p.	21	56	4	9	4	3	3	3	1	160	9	57	3	1,000
Henry, c.	31	73	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	147	91	32	3	973
Rudolph, p.	8	23	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	139	4	22	1	1,000
Truesdale, c.	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	909	4	1	1	823
Totals	75	2429	247	584	88	56	69	38	9	240	1987	1034	103	973

ONLY TWO GAMES
IN THE NATIONAL

Chicago Defeats Boston Handily by Score of 8 to 0, While St. Louis Wins From Philadelphia by 8 to 2 Score

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	53	23	.697
New York	46	38	.653
Pittsburgh	37	36	.507
Philadelphia	34	38	.472
Cincinnati	31	40	.437
Boston	33	43	.434
Brooklyn	30	42	.417
St. Louis	31	45	.408

RESULTS FRIDAY
Chicago 8, Boston 0.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn vs. Cincinnati, postponed.
New York vs. Pittsburgh, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass.—There were only two games played in the National League baseball championship race Friday afternoon and in each case a western club was returned a winner. The Chicago Cubs defeated the Boston Braves in a one-sided game, 8 to 0, and the St. Louis Cardinals won from Philadelphia, 8 to 2.

The New York-Pittsburgh and Brooklyn-Cincinnati contests had to be postponed on account of rain.

CHICAGO AGAIN WINS
FROM BOSTON BRAVES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hendrix held Boston to five hits Friday while his team mates hit Konetchy hard, and this coupled with erratic fielding, enabled Chicago to shut out Boston 8 to 0. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 2 0 0 0 3 2 1 x—8 24 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 3
Batteries—Hendrix and Kilfer, O'Farrell; Konetchy and Henry.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS
PHILADELPHIA, 8 TO 2

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis hit Jacobs almost at will Friday and defeated Philadelphia, 8 to 2. Cruise, with a home run and two singles, led the attack for the home team. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
St. Louis.....0 2 1 0 0 0 2 x—8 15 1
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2 5 0
Batteries—May, Doak and Gonzales; Jacobs and Burns. Winning pitcher—May.

PROFITS ADJUSTED BY
THE MEAT PACKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In regard to meat prices, it is of interest to observe that the Food Administration's profit regulations of the meat packers place a limit on meat profits as a whole, not on individual kinds of meat. That is, to say, the Food Administration allows the packers to make a stipulated profit on all the meats sold, but the packer may adjust his profits on meats any way he pleases so as to come within the regulations. The packer, in short, if he sees fit, can make much more than the specified profit on one kind of meat if he evens up by holding down his profit on some other kind below the allowed amount. The same is true with the so-called specialty business of the packers, such as soap, leather, etc., which the meat division of the Food Administration has put in a class apart from meat and allowed a higher rate of profit.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

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BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC
Truesdale, 2b.	26	8	21	5	9	1	2	1	1	428	2	16	2	900
Ruth, p.l.f.b.c.f.	52	173	33	64	3	2	17	6	11	331	156	4	955	
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	19	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	279	156	212	12	7
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	260	600	83	4	294
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	258	76	4	6	820
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	257	15	97	4	978
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	3	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	263	11	82	4	984
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	246	174	248	13	969
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	245	163	49	13	942
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	244	134	8	3	979
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	220	5	97	2	857
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	218	8	55	1	1,000
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	142	8	20	1	965
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	134	175	84	10	962
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	125	8	2	1	833
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	125	9	7	1	909
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	111	14	9	1	958
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	10	1	1	1,000
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	1	3	1	1,000
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	1	1	1	1,000
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	1	2	1	1,000
Wright, p.l.f.b.c.f.	101	34	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	252	1876	1040	94	965

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Burt L. Fenner, who is to be secretary of the United States Housing Corporation, which virtually is to take over all the functions of the bureau of industrial housing and transportation of the United States Department of Labor, is a New York architect. Rochester, N. Y., is his native city, and he has had his training for his career at the University of Rochester and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has practiced his profession in Rochester, but began to have a national status when he went to New York City in 1911 and joined the firm of McKim, Mead and White. In 1905 he was admitted to the firm. Some of his later work and the quality of it may be inferred by study in New York City of the Municipal Building, the Pennsylvania Railroad Building and the library in which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan kept his treasures. His acceptance of the new work to which he will give his attention until the great task of the Housing Corporation is finished, insures that it will be handled by some one technically proficient and in sympathy with the aims of the administration and with the best public opinion of the country. For not only are millions of dollars to be spent by this corporation, but the type of housing determined upon by the corporation will modify profoundly all construction of laborers' dwellings in the country at large, following the war.

John C. Groome, Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps, U. S. A., for years superintendent of the celebrated state police of Pennsylvania, has been selected by General Pershing to organize and administer the military police of the army in France. Colonel Groome has shown by his record in Pennsylvania that he is an admirable disciplinarian, a discriminating and a choicer of subordinates, and a man with high ideals of justice. Since Pennsylvania in 1909 initiated this method of executing law and enforcing order in her rural and mining regions there has been a marked betterment of conditions, fewer deeds of violence, swifter dispensing of justice by the courts, and fewer strikes and lockouts in the mining regions.

Sir Alexander G. Jeans, editor and managing director of the Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury, is one of the newspaper men whose names figure among the knights in the recent list of birthday honors. Sir Alexander, whose father, Mr. Robert Jeans, is editor and proprietor of the Elgin Courier, joined the staff of the Liverpool Daily Post in 1871 and in the succeeding seven years he worked his way up from the position of sub-editor, and assistant editor to being manager of the paper. In 1904 he negotiated the amalgamation of the Liverpool Daily Post and the Liverpool Mercury, a paper which originally started as a small weekly in 1811, and the proceedings were conducted so quietly that Liverpool was ignorant of the change about to be made until the very eve of its accomplishment.

Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis, who is to take Prof. William H. Taft's place on the United States Labor Board as a representative of capital, during the vacation term which the former President is spending in Canada, has had much experience in arbitrating and mediating in controversies between capital and labor, but it is doubtful whether he has had such large powers as now rests in his hands temporarily. Like Mr. Taft, he is a Yale graduate and a lawyer. He has practiced law and taught law. He has been special counsel for the government in investigation of rebate charges by railway systems, he has served on a national commission investigating the power of Congress to regulate security issues of railways, and he has been chairman of a national conference of taxators. Both the city of St. Louis and the State of Missouri have profited by his share in reshaping their organic law, in the one case a city charter and in the other a state constitution. Mr. Judson also has served his profession in particular and publicists in general by his books on taxation and on the law of the interstate commerce of the United States. He may not bring to the duties temporarily assumed for the summer quite as much personal prestige as Mr. Taft has; but he will come to his task well equipped.

The Hon. William Egerton Perdue, who has been nominated Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal of the Province of Manitoba, Canada, joined that bench as puisne judge in 1906. He is an Ontario born and educated settler in Winnipeg, and came to the bench in 1882. His career in Toronto University was one conspicuous for honors. After teaching for a while he joined the staff of the Globe, acting as legal editor and reporter, and at the same time studying for admission to the bar, which he soon won. After settling in Winnipeg he earned both a practice and a reputation, and held important offices in the Provincial Law Society.

Henry L. Stoddard of New York City, who is figuring prominently in connection with settlement of the affairs of the New York Evening Mail, part of the stock of which he owns and controls, was formerly prominent in Washington, D. C., as a correspondent for Republican newspapers. He also was successful as a free-lance writer for magazines and news syndicates, and he had a wide acquaintance with public men, especially among the leaders of the older parties. In 1897 he moved to New York and assumed editorial charge of the Evening Mail, and four years later purchased the controlling interest from the estate of the Stoddard family. From that time until the transfer of a major portion of the stock to the "Interests" who were represented by E. A. Rumely of La Porte, Indiana, Mr. Stoddard directed the policy of the paper.

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Furnished Apt.—Melrose Highlands
To Let—For duration of war, new apartment, five rooms, sleeping porch, tiled bath room, all conveniences, desirable location, convenient to trains and shops; low rent to right party; references required. CHAS. M. IDE, 185 Devonshire Street, Boston.

FURNISHED HOME to let for five weeks, to responsible party; 7 rooms; all conveniences; desirable location, convenient to trains and shops; low rent to right party; references required. CHAS. M. IDE, 185 Devonshire Street, Boston.

924 BEACON ST., APT. 3
Steady furnished apartment; desirable location; summer and winter; Back Bay \$177 R.

TO LET—Four to six room apartments in Back Bay District. For interview apply to Suite 1, No. 75 Gainsboro Street.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Whisky Did It

KNOXVILLE (IA) EXPRESS.—The claim that liquor makes a lively town seemed to have some justification in Knoxville Saturday night. As a direct result, in a humble home in Flagler a mother mourns the death of her boy, and in another home in Knoxville there is sadness and fear of the future because the husband and father is charged with murder. And whisky did it. It will not avail to say that this was under prohibition. The effect of whisky is just the same, whether drunk at the marble counter of a gin palace licensed by the state, or procured from a law-breaking bootlegger in a dark alley. The one common factor in most of the crime and misfortune in the world is whisky. Take out the whisky, and nothing of Saturday night's terrible tragedy could have occurred. The law will settle with the man who shoots, but it will never sufficiently punish the man who peddles out the liquor that causes the whole affair. No mother can afford to drink a criminal, the man who for paltry gain to avoid the necessity of work, will procure and sell in the alleys and dark places of the town the villainous concoction that causes such misery, woe and death. The whole whisky traffic is accursed, and upon every man who supports, defends or apologizes for it rests his quota of the curse.

History Repeating Itself

DESERT NEWS (Salt Lake City, Utah).—That the country more than a century ago had its war problems not unlike those of the present day, is illustrated in an advertisement in an old Massachusetts newspaper of 1798. A contractor in Salem was hurrying the construction of a wooden ship (just as we are doing today) to maintain our rights upon the seas, but he was having difficulty in getting suitable timber. So, like a good patriot, and with a correct idea of the value of printer's ink, he hastened to the office of The Gazette and paid for the insertion of this notice:

THE SALEM FRIGATE.

TAKE NOTICE!
Ye Sons of Freedom! all true lovers of the Liberty of Your Country, step forth and give your assistance in building the Frigate.

Let every man in possession of a white-oak tree be ambitious to be foremost in hurrying down the timber to Salem, and fill the complement wanting, where the noble structure is to be fabricated, to maintain your rights upon the seas, and make the name of America respected among the nations of the world. Your largest and longest trees are wanted, and the Arms of them for knees and Rising Timber. Four trees are wanted for the Keel, which together will measure 146 feet in length, and new 16 inches square. Please to call on the Subscriber, who wants to make contracts for large or small quantities as may suit best, and will pay the ready cash. ENOS BRIGGS, Salem, Nov. 23, 1798.

It is pleasing to report that judicious advertising in that instance, as is the case also today, brought quick and satisfactory returns for history and records that in response to Mr. Briggs' patriotic appeal, the timbers needed were promptly obtained and the Salem frigate was successfully completed, afterward performing valiant service on the high seas.

Lake Ships to Ocean

COUNCIL BLUFFS (Ia.) ENTERPRISE.—The United States Shipping Board has been able to add to ocean tonnage in an important way by drawing from the Great Lakes. An unprecedented number of newly-constructed ships have been brought

REAL ESTATE

CHAPIN Farm Agency, Boston
284 Washington Street
On state road between Boston and New York, 32 miles out, three minutes walk from station, elevated, imposing, two-story house with lower, vine covered piazza, 11 rooms, steam heat, bath, electric, fine grounds, lawn, shade trees, perfect repair, price \$5000, easy terms, by order executor to settle estate. Catalogue supplied.
APPLE AND SHEEP FARM, 100 acres, water front, 200 apple trees, 1000 sheep, keep 20 sheep, team and 12 cattle; a w. house, barn, 48x42, silo, good repair, enough wood to pay for farm; price \$1000, cash. See page 7 catalogue postpaid. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 284 Washington Street, Boston.
TO LUMBERMEN—2000 acres, main road, smooth, extra to operate; 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 timber at \$5 per acre, the price of lumber over land. Figure this out and see that you are buying stumps for less than \$1 per acre. Immediate paying selling for the land, CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 284 Washington Street, Boston. A. P. RICHARDS, Farmington, Conn.

BACK BAY HOUSES FOR SALE

TO LET
J. D. K. WILLIS
50 State Street, Boston

Ideal Country Home

ATTRACTIVE HOME IN THE SANTA CRUZ MOUNTAINS, 14 miles from railroad station, 1000 feet elevation, magnificent view, Macadamized road of easy grade, 185 acres, part mountain lands, with 5 springs, 100000000 timber at \$5 per acre, the price of lumber over land. Figure this out and see that you are buying stumps for less than \$1 per acre. Immediate paying selling for the land, CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 284 Washington Street, Boston. A. P. RICHARDS, Farmington, Conn.

Six lots, 20x150 in the Lincoln tract; all improvements; price, \$3 at \$450 each, \$3 at \$500 each. Address EDWARD H. KENNEDY, 1813 Middlesex Place, Los Angeles, California.

HOME OR INVESTMENT, 3-family 20-room brick house, near steam and electric, steam heat, elec. light, back porch, hardwood floors, lawns; coal for winter; in cellar; rented for \$300 a month; price \$3000. MOYNAHAN, 1806 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

FOR SALE—Bridgewater
Country residence, 12 rooms and bath, two acres, steam heat, electric, hardwood floors, and trolley service. GEORGE BARRON, 404 Columbia Road, Dorchester.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
Modern 6-room bungalow, with concrete basement, and garage; lot 60x150; price \$2500; terms \$1000 cash, balance \$1500 in 12 months. Address EDWARD H. KENNEDY, 1813 Middlesex Place, Los Angeles, California.

FOR SALE—On account of necessary change, paying business, first-class boarding house, 21 rooms, bath, electric, 3 toilets, 100000000 timber at \$5 per acre, the price of lumber over land. Figure this out and see that you are buying stumps for less than \$1 per acre. Immediate paying selling for the land, CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 284 Washington Street, Boston. A. P. RICHARDS, Farmington, Conn.

FOR SALE—NEWTON
Corner lot, 32,000 square feet land, in residential section, overlooking Crystal Lake. Address 320 Tremont Bridge, Boston.

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FOR SALE—New colonial house, eight rooms; two baths; 10,000 feet land. M. S. MONTGOMERY, Office, Boston.

FOR SALE—Studio, 30x16 feet, with house 10 rooms, modern conveniences, piazza, about 6000 sq. ft. near shore, near station, library, church, theaters and shopping district, one square from subway, connecting with elevated and surface car. Excellent table with strictly home cooking. A few choice rooms available. Address R. J. LOCKY, 100 Beacon Street, Boston.

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WINSTON BEACH, 10 Harbor View Ave.—Furn. room to business people; slightly near beach; care, ref. Phone 616-M. Winston, N. C.

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ST. STEPHEN'S ST., 24—Newly furnished large room; modern conveniences; transient or permanent. Phone Back Bay 3143-W.

BACK BAY, 21 St. Stephens St.—Cheerful, bright house, centrally located in residential district; good home cooking.

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WANTED: For gentleman needing care, accommodation in quiet home, near city, near beach, care, ref. in Olathe, Kan. Address 311 Oak Grove Ave., Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished rooms with board, convenient to Boston for mother and son both emp. Add. E. 23 Monitor Office, Boston.

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Profitable dressmaking business well established and equipped excellent help, highest clientele, located in modern bank building, owner leaving for work months; ready for sale. ANNA PERNELL, P. O. Box 206, Galesburg, Ill.

down, and in addition 21 steel steamers have been withdrawn from lake commerce. Sixteen of these were too long to pass through the locks, and it was necessary to cut them in two, bringing them down in parts and reassemble them on the St. Lawrence River. A dozen of these vessels were put together afloat, an achievement never before undertaken. Ten steel tugs have also been taken from the lake fleet.

KENTUCKY ILLITERATES TAUGHT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Field workers under the direction of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission were told by the chairman, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, at a meeting in Frankfort of plans to teach 50,000 illiterates in Kentucky to read and write during the coming year. Plans also are being perfected to continue teaching illiterate soldiers to read and write, and this campaign will be extended to the parents of soldiers.

LAKE SHIPS TO OCEAN
COUNCIL BLUFFS (Ia.) ENTERPRISE.—The United States Shipping Board has been able to add to ocean tonnage in an important way by drawing from the Great Lakes. An unprecedented number of newly-constructed ships have been brought

WANTED: For the month of August, 5 to 7 room, furnished, modern, convenient, quiet, in quiet surroundings, near water and shade. W. 35 Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Oct 1, small home or apartment, furnished, not over 20 miles from Jersey City; reasonable. C. H. BRIGGS JR., Lakewood, New Jersey, Box 809.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul St., Boston, Mass. Sunday service, 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church, and all its branch organizations, "Sacrament, Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:30. Involuntary meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

WANTED: For the month of August, 5 to 7 room, furnished, modern, convenient, quiet, in quiet surroundings, near water and shade. W. 35 Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MISS LAZZARI ON STUDY OF OPERA

Contralto of Mr. Campanini's Company Tells of Three Years Spent in Training for Stage—Investment in Voice

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"I am an opera artist not by accident, but by intention," said Miss Carolina Lazzari, contralto of the Chicago Opera Company, in a talk one day with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Never let it be said of me that I was an unprepared singer whom an opera director chanced to discover and ventured to try before the public. On the contrary, let it be understood that I was one who premeditatedly aimed at success and who went through two years and a half of hard application in the studio, with the sole purpose of winning a place on the opera stage."

"Before I began to take music seriously, I was a member of a quartet, but my voice was undeveloped. One of my teachers told me I would make a dramatic soprano; and I was given to understand that I might begin by appearing in a recital hall, and that perhaps in time I would become an artist of some consequence. But I was reasonably sure that I had a contralto voice, and I believed that I would do better to proceed directly, than indirectly toward my object. At any rate, I wished, if I took up singing as a career at all, to prepare myself for important parts in opera; and I planned deliberately to realize my hopes."

"I was aware that I could do this only by the most thorough and systematic vocal schooling. So I made study my exclusive occupation. In fact, I set up what might be called an establishment for the training of my voice. I hired a studio in the Metropolitan Opera House and started on a methodical plan, observing a schedule of hours, coming and going as punctually as an office worker, staying at it summer and winter alike, and taking only a business woman's allowance of vacation."

"My expenses each month for running my studio were — and she named a figure which many young women, having only a moderate capital to draw upon, would assuredly regard as a bold investment. To show what her overhead charges for maintaining the studio included, she noted that she employed the services of three masters daily, paying New York prices for vocal lessons, for the supplementary instruction known as coaching and for lessons in acting."

Explaining in detail her routine at this time, the artist went on to say: "From 10 o'clock in the morning, I studied singing on and off all day. It is sometimes remarked of American musicians that they are unwilling to do the labor necessary for them to excel in their profession. I was determined to help remove such a reproach. I worked all day until 4:30 o'clock, when I went home. I did not stop then, either. For every evening I reviewed, without using my voice, all the music I had practiced in the course of the day at the studio."

"To tell precisely how I spent my days in town, I took one hour at the beginning of the morning for vocalizing. Then I took an hour with my accompanist in practice of the repertoire, preparing myself in the contralto rôles of 'Trovatore,' 'Aida,' 'Lohengrin,' 'Gloconda' and other things. After a noon rest, I had a lesson with my voice teacher. That done, I went to a dramatic lesson, out of the studio. After the dramatic lesson was over, I returned to the studio to clear up odd matters about songs and arias which needed my attention."

"It had been at work in this way about six months, when I was called upon to do some regular singing for phonographic records. I fixed the time of my practice on records at the last part of the afternoon, between my period of general study and closing time at 4:30."

"This scheme of hours I followed every day for the next two years, except Sundays and two weeks in the summer. And as long as I followed it, I stuck to the idea that I was fitting myself to become an opera singer. Nothing could turn me from the goal toward which I was moving. I was asked again and again to accept engagements to sing at small gatherings for a fee, that I might get back a little of the money I was investing. I was advised, also, to give a public song recital and make what I could in that way. But I refused to consider any such opportunities, for they had nothing to do with opera."

She told her interviewer she hoped she had proved that an American girl could do whatever work was required for success in opera, and moreover that an American girl could learn singing right at home. She said that she had, indeed, lived in Italy for a while and had gone to school there, but she made it clear that she had done all her serious study of music in New York.

The story of how she at last reached the opera stage is told in a word. Mr. Campanini, the director of the Chicago Opera Company, when in New York last September, appointed a day at the Lexington Theater for hearing new voices. He listened to eight singers or so, among them Miss Lazzari. He gave her to understand that probably nothing would be done just then, but that she might call at his office at 4 o'clock. She called, and at 5 o'clock a three years' contract was drawn up and signed.

At the opening of the Chicago season on Nov. 12, 1917, she made her first appearance in opera as Gilda in

in Mascagni's "Isabeau." Later she appeared as the goatherd in "Dinorah" and as Trine in "Le Sauteriot," the opera by the French composer whose name, too, is Lazzari. She first made herself known in New York on the evening of Jan. 28, 1918, when she won the enthusiastic approval of the public for her ringing of the goatherd's song in "Dinorah."

The tasks assigned to her in the Chicago Opera Company for next winter include the rôle of Delilah in "Samson and Delilah," and leading contralto parts in association with Mme. Galli-Curci and Miss Raisa, the sopranos.



Miss Carolina Lazzari, contralto

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—As compared with last year, the number of works submitted in connection with the music publication scheme of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust was considerably smaller—rather more than half. It is probable that this diminution is largely due to the continuation of the war, but to some extent it may be attributed to a more general understanding of the scope and standard of the scheme. Although it has been found impossible to recommend as many works for publication as last year, the standard represented by the four works chosen on this occasion shows no falling off.

In order to make the aims of the scheme clearer, the adjudicators have classified all the works sent in under five headings, namely:

a.—Works recommended for publication under the scheme.
b.—Works which, though not in Class A, are nevertheless important enough to merit serious consideration.
c.—Works which do not perhaps adequately represent the composer, yet are the promise of important contributions in the future.

d.—Works which for various reasons fall short of the desired standard.

e.—Works which under a scheme of this kind should not have been sent in. It is probable that composers of works in this class have submitted them under some misapprehension of the aims of the scheme. It is worth pointing out that the number of such works has sensibly diminished this year.

The following four works have been placed in Class A:

(1) Lawrence Arthur Collingwood, symphonic poem for full orchestra.
(2) Edward Norman Hay, string quartet in A major.

(3) Alfred M. Wall, quartet for piano, violin, viola and violoncello, in C minor.

(4) William Wallace, symphonic poem for full orchestra, entitled "Wallace, 1305-1905."

A small collection of rare books of great interest to students of Tudor and Elizabethan music, formed by Mr. A. H. Littleton, was recently sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby. Such bibliographical treasures as Gafurius, "Theoricum opus musicæ disciplinæ" (first edition, 1480), realized £35; Sebaldus Heyden, "De arte canendi" (only edition), £11; Gafurius, "Theoricum Musicæ," 1492, and "Practica Musica," 1496 (in one volume), £55; Zarlini, "La Institutioni Harmoniche" (first edition), £6 10s., while an earlier edition (1562) fetched only £4. Old books on dancing realized high figures, while de la Borde's "Choix de Chansons Mises en Musique" (four volumes in two, 1773), reached £112.

Of early English rarities there were Byrd's "Psalms, Songs, and Songs of Sadness and Pletie," 1588, £51; Byrd's "Songs of Sundrie Natures," £49; Tallis and Byrd, "Cantiones quæ ab argumento sacre vocantur, quinque et sex partium," £38; first editions of Ravenscroft's and Day's Psalter, £12 and £40 respectively; Lawes's "Choice Psalmes put into Musick for three voices," £47; Ward's "First Set of English Madrigals, in 3, 4, 5, and 6 parts: apt both for Viols and Voyces," £41; "Parthenia, Musick for the Virginals, composed by three famous Masters, William Byrd, Dr. John Bull, and Orlando Gibbons,"

1655, £12 10s. It is said that many of these treasures were purchased for the Carnegie Trust, and thus they will fortunately become accessible for the public.

One gratifying result of the work of the Royal Commission on University Education in Wales is the offer of £10,000 toward the establishment of a music directorship. At a recent meeting of the University Court, Lord Kenyon announced that he had received a letter from Councilor John Owens of Chester, which reads:

"I am authorized by certain friends who are interested in the future of

BEECHAM OPERA COMPANY'S WORK

Performances in Birmingham and Manchester—"Otello" and "Valkyrie" Given in London

By the Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—After a tour for two months in the provinces, the Beecham Opera has returned to London. Closing his season in the capital on April 6, Sir Thomas Beecham opened at Birmingham on April 8, where his company remained until May 4. Two days later he began his spring season at Manchester, which was brought to a brilliant termination on June 1. On Monday, June 3, the company celebrated its return to London with a fine performance of Verdi's "Otello."

Since the outbreak of the war, there has been no performance in London of Wagner's "Ring," or of any part of it, until this season, when Sir Thomas Beecham, greatly daring, presented "The Valkyrie." The success was extraordinary. Every seat was booked four days in advance, and at the performance itself, enthusiasts were three and four deep wherever there was standing room. Sir Thomas acted as conductor, having, in point of fact, superintended all the rehearsals. As was to be expected, the orchestra played magnificently; there were many interesting features in the performance, the balanced effect and fine climaxes being specially noteworthy.

It was a big conception of a great work. The blemishes were singularly few, and at the subsequent representations, details of staging and lighting will doubtless have been brought up to the level of the music. What, perhaps, is most remarkable about this production is that the company, while giving such splendid performances every night, should have been able to prepare so difficult a work as "The Valkyrie."

The four weeks' season which the company gave in Birmingham resulted in a veritable triumph and rarely has the theater been so packed as it was on the last night, when a brilliant performance of "Carmen" was given. The chief favorites were "Faust" and "Carmen"; but "The Marriage of Figaro," "The Seraglio," and "The Magic Flute" were great attractions. Unfortunately, the Prince of Wales's Theater was too small to accommodate the scenery of "Tannhäuser," which requires a very large stage, and so, to the regret of all Wagnerians, the opera could not be presented. After the final performance there was a remarkable demonstration of good will, and Sir Thomas made a speech in which he promised that the company would pay a fortnight's visit to Birmingham in November, and that their stay in the city would be of longer duration next year.

In Manchester he was received with no less enthusiasm, and a masterly performance of the vivacious "Marriage of Figaro" was given on the opening night. Perhaps the most brilliant production was that of "Tannhäuser," which was presented in the Paris version. Although in this form it has been familiar to London opera-goers for more than 20 years, yet the public of Manchester now saw it thus for the first time. One of the notable features was the reinforcement of the chorus singing by detachments of the local Beecham Operatic Choir. Not only was there gain in volume of tone, but also spectacular gain due to the increase in numbers. In "Carmen" the chorus was a factor of special importance. Other works in which it was prominent were "Aida," "The Magic Flute," "Faust," "La Bohème," and "Samson and Delilah." One who knows Manchester well says that musical appreciation in that city has set permanently in the direction of opera. "We used to go in our hundreds," he writes, "once a week to a Hallé concert. Now we troop nightly in our thousands, a younger and more enthusiastic race, to the New-Queen's Theater."

The London summer season is at present in full swing. As already been mentioned, the first opera to be given was "Otello," in which all the principal singers were at their very best. Indeed it was one of those wonderful performances where success is brought to its highest level by co-operation between all concerned, including the audience. Toward the end of the first week, "The Marriage of Figaro" was revived. It is a year since the historic first night performance, and so much has been written about the genuine beauty of the production that little now remains to be said except that the charm of the whole performance increases on every occasion. Instead of any attempt to enter into the details of the various operas, which night by night are being put upon the Drury Lane stage, it will be profitable to consider the Beecham Opera from a more general standpoint.

An especial merit of the company is the sincerity of their interpretations. One critic, in defining what is meant by sincere in this connection, speaks of the feeling of complete confidence with which he goes to a coming performance. He says this feeling of confidence must be mutual. "In the best performance small things will go wrong here or there, but when every one is trying his best and getting the main thing right, these sink into their proper place as accidents." Nowhere is this more in evidence than in the tradition which Sir Thomas Beecham is gradually establishing with regard to Mozart. It is a tradition worthy of the master himself. No wonder the performances

of these operas receive such un stinted acclamation. Everything goes with such freedom and spontaneity and is all so unlike the presentations to which English audiences have been accustomed in the past! As for the enthusiasm shown by London, no less than the provinces, for this revival, enthusiasm is the necessary atmosphere for Mozart. When "The Marriage of Figaro" was first produced at Vienna, the people of that city went with delight, and as Kelly, the Irish tenor who took part in the performance, tells us, encores became so frequent that the Emperor had to forbid them. To the Royal observation that in this he had done the singers a service, Mozart replied: "Do not believe it, Your Majesty; they all like to have an encore. I at least can certainly say so for my part."

Another aspect under which the Beecham Opera may be considered is the transforming power which it is exercising upon English musical appreciation. In this connection the opinion of a well-known Lancashire critic deserves to be recalled. He says that it is like one of the big electric-power plants radiating energy in countless directions. Birmingham, London, and Manchester already benefit; in August the cables are to be laid to Blackpool; before long Liverpool and Leeds will be clamoring to be connected up. "As one sits in the theater," says this observer, "watching him (Sir Thomas Beecham) direct affairs on the stage and in the orchestra, it is well to try and realize what a tremendous driving force is in our midst."

Sincerity and power! Of the two writers quoted above each singles out one attribute of the Beecham Opera; attributes which, it should be noted, are naturally bound up the one with the other. The greater the sincerity of any work the greater is its true power, and the greater and more permanent the power, the fuller evidence there is of sincerity. Under Sir Thomas Beecham's irresistible generalship, these qualities are undoubtedly manifested in a high degree by the whole company, and a strain of far-reaching vitality is thus infused into all their undertakings.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Weber's "Oberon," it is said, will be produced with much scenic circumstance at the Metropolitan Opera House next winter. The work, which was composed to an English text for performance in London, in 1826, is generally regarded as worthy of revival. The score is interesting, both because of its beauty as a musical fairyland picture and because, like "Euryanthe," which was revived here a few seasons ago, of its importance as a prototype, in melodic style, of the earlier works of Wagner. There is talk also of a production of Puccini's "Le Rondine," which had its first American performance at the Colon Theater, Buenos Aires, a year ago.

An inviting opportunity for the Metropolitan management, is the presentation of operas from the Russian repertoire which are unknown in New York, like Moussorgsky's "Khovantchina" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Snow Maiden," not to mention works which are of a less strictly national quality by Rubinstein and Tchaikovsky. Should the management happen to think of presenting Russian operatic documents in chronological order, and of thus appealing to the historic imagination of the public, it could first offer Glinka's "A Life for the Tsar," the opera which started the nationalistic school of composers going; and it could follow this with Dargomizsky's "Stone Guest," which may be called the precursor of the now familiar "Boris Godunoff," by Moussorgsky.

It is understood that most of the successful singers of last season are to be in the company next season, and that there will be some new French artists. An important baritone to be added to the forces is Reinold Wernath, whose fame in the recital field has long been established, but whose powers in opera are yet to be tested.

The open-air orchestral concerts at the City College Stadium have had a rather light attendance. Nevertheless, the women who instituted the series are said to have made up their minds to continue it. The soloists on Monday evening were Miss Alma Beck, contralto, and Auguste Butler, baritone. The orchestra, with Arnold Volpe conducting, played, among other things, the second Hungarian rhapsody of Liszt, a fantasia on Mascagni's "Cavalleria," and the Spanish caprice of Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Summer concerts which have been strikingly successful are those given by the New York Military Band on the green of Columbia University. The programs, played under the direction of Edwin F. Goldman, have been frankly popular; and the conductor has not hesitated to introduce as concert selections from the various musical comedies that have been heard in New York the past winter. There has been in musical comedies of recent years not a little music of genuine worth, as for example in those composed by Jerome Kern, Louis Hirsch, and Victor Herbert.

Speaking of popular concerts, much good music is to be heard at certain motion picture houses, like the Rialto, the Rivoli and the Strand, where orchestras of 60 players or so have dispensed the best under the direction of capable conductors. Not long ago, a performance of "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" scherzo, by Dukas, was given at the Rialto which has not been surpassed at concerts of the regular winter orchestras. A remarkably strong interpretation was given, and it was attentively listened to.

CHARLES GOUNOD AND HIS MUSIC

Composer's Career Studied in the Light of What He Contributed to Opera, Oratorio and Song

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Charles François Gounod was born in Paris on June 17, 1818. His father was a gifted painter and engraver, and his mother, to whom he owed his early training, a pianist of distinction. His talents were of the most versatile description; in fact Ingres, the then director of the French Academy, and a great friend of Gounod's father during the latter's lifetime, offered to train him with a view to his gaining the Grand Prix for painting. But what is perhaps even more surprising, the boy's schoolmaster—the head of the Royal College of St. Louis—promised his mother to make of him a professor of Latin and Greek.

However, Gounod's own wishes prevailed. At the age of 18 he entered the conservatoire in Paris, where he was a pupil of Halévy, Reicha, Paer, and Le Sueur, and gained in 1839 the coveted Grand Prix de Rome with his cantata, "Fernand." This prize entitled the winner to an annual scholarship of 16,000 francs for four years, subject to certain conditions, the most important of which is a minimum residence of two years in Rome. During these studies in the city of the seven hills, Gounod devoted himself to the works of the old masters, particularly to Palestrina and Bach. It was at this time that his devotional tendency began to show itself, and it is expressed in all his early work. After his return to Paris, where he became organist to the Missions Étrangères, he studied theology seriously and only just stopped short of taking orders.

Gounod's first opera, "Sapho," was produced at the Académie in 1851, with Mme. Viardot in the principal part. The work was unequal, but showed a fine sense of harmonic color and a style singularly picturesque and attractive. Though it won only a succès d'estime, it served to bring the composer before the public eye. The next eight years were spent in multifarious activities; during this time he wrote his second opera, "La Nonne Sanglante," founded on Lewis' novel, "The Monk." There is much beautiful music in the work, but it was a failure and was withdrawn after the eleventh performance. Gounod says: "I cannot say whether 'La Nonne Sanglante' would have had any permanent success. I am inclined to think that the subject is too uniformly gloomy, and it had a drawback, too, of having a plot that was more than fanciful or improbable; it depended on a purely imaginary situation utterly false, and therefore devoid of dramatic interest, which cannot exist without truthfulness." In the following year (1855) one of his most successful religious works was produced, and three years later appeared his charming operatic version of Molière's "Le médecin malgré lui."

Of this delightful work Berlioz writes: "Everything is pretty, piquant, fluent in this opera comique; there is nothing superfluous and nothing wanting." But it must be acknowledged that Gounod's work in no way reflected the inimitable humor of that great comedy.

In his next opera, Gounod reached the full fruition of his remarkable powers; and the production of "Faust" in 1859, though it did not meet with immediate success, brought him great and lasting fame. It was certainly the most popular opera of the last half of the Nineteenth Century; its appeal was universal; and while the German critics much resented the mutilation of Goethe's great work by the French librettists, yet under the title of "Margarethe" it was received with the same delight in that country as it was throughout the rest of Europe and in England. Gounod had a wonderful gift of melody, and the opera is full of richness and color; he was an elaborate craftsman, ardently imaginative, and though there is nothing profound in "Faust," it is beautiful lyrical drama and undoubtedly one of the most famous romantic operas of modern times, exerting a potent influence on contemporary art. Of his later operas, "Romeo et Juliette" ranks next to his chef d'œuvre. Indeed, there are those who consider it a rival to that masterpiece; but this opinion is not generally accepted, and it may be said broadly that none of the subsequent work fulfilled the expectations that had been raised by "Faust."

During the Franco-Prussian War, Gounod took refuge in England, where he made his home for some years. It was there that he wrote his Biblical elegy, "Gallia," for soprano solo, chorus and orchestra—a lament inspired by the sorrows of his country. It was produced at the inauguration of the Albert Hall, London, on May 1, 1871.

During this time he composed many of the delicate and delightful songs that achieved such fame. The prodigious enthusiasm they once evoked has now been followed by a period of almost entire neglect. Both extremes of popular fashion are equally unwarranted. In the hands of a great artist like Santley, the lyrics and the songs on sacred subjects produced an effect which will never be forgotten by those who were privileged to hear them.

Two oratorios were written for successive Birmingham festivals—"The Redemption," and "Mors et Vita." The former had been maturing in Gounod's mind for 12 years, and was obviously modeled on the plan of Bach's "St. Matthew" Passion. It contains many beautiful numbers, but is unequal and at times unconvincing and dull. Notwithstanding these defects, its success was great, and for a time it ex-

ercised a considerable influence on English church composers. "Mors et Vita," on the contrary, was practically a failure, and in spite of its genuine worth has been almost forgotten.

Gounod himself considered his own religious music superior to his theatrical work. In this he is supported by Saint-Saëns, who thinks that the "St. Cecilia" mass, "The Redemption," and "Mors et Vita" will survive all the master's operas. On the other hand, there are those who hold that his talent was essentially imitative and histrionic, and that his best work belongs to the operatic stage.

In the last years of the Nineteenth Century, his star paled before the rise of that gigantic luminary, Richard Wagner. Nevertheless, Gounod was a consummate master of the orchestra, and his refinement and delicacy of treatment, and his exquisite finish, are attributes of the Gallic character that give him his own place in the musical universe. It is true that he has foreign affinities, but these link him to Schumann, Mendelssohn, and that incomparable Mozart, "whose 'Don Giovanni' was his supreme delight."

ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Among the artists who are to appear as soloists in the concerts of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra next season are Mme. Francesca Peralta, soprano; Toscha Seidel, violinist; and Mischa Levitski, pianist. A novel type of assisting artist will be Carlo Liten, reader, who will give dramatic recitations with orchestral accompaniment. Notices of the concerts have been sent by Arthur J. Gaines, the manager, to last year's subscribers.

"Fighting for Freedom," a patriotic pageant, text by Thomas Wood Stevens, music by Ernest R. Kroeger, opened a series of four performances on the evening of July 4 at the Municipal Theater, in Forest Park. The cast included Henrietta Crossman as Liberty, Helen Ware as Belgium, Robert Edeson as England and Irving Pichel as Autocracy. A chorus of men and women, assembled by William T. Diebels, took part. The music was under the direction of Noel Poepping.

ORGANISTS TO MEET AT PORTLAND, ME.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Me.—The National Association of Organists will hold its annual convention in Portland on Aug. 6, 7 and 8. Delegates will read papers on various subjects, including the use of the organ in motion picture houses. Arrangements for the convention are in charge of the Portland Music Commission and Frederick Schlieder and Walter N. Waters of New York, officers of the association. Organists from Portland and vicinity have formed a committee of greeting and entertainment.

Will C. Macfarlane of Portland was the first president of the National Association of Organists, and he continues one of its most active workers.

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK AT CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CAMP FREMONT, Cal.—The most important musical event that has thus far been arranged at Camp Fremont was that at which Mme. Schumann-Heink sang before an audience of between 16,000 and 17,000 visitors, this being the second special trip that the contralto has made from the East to the Pacific Coast lately for patriotic song recital purposes. Bach's "My Heart Ever Faithful," and the popular songs, "Keep the Home Fires Burning" and "Danny," were among the numbers which she presented. A feature of the occasion was the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by the 10,000 soldiers, under the direction of Festyn Davies, who has charge of musical training at the camp.

MR. KELLEY AND HIS MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—Edgar Stillman Kelley, the composer, is at the University of California this summer giving lectures. His "Pilgrim's Progress," which was produced at the Cincinnati biennial May festival under Eugene Ysaye, is to be put into the repertoire of the New York Oratorio Society, Walter Damrosch, conductor. Mr. Kelley's "New England" symphony is on the program of the Worcester (Mass.) music festival, which is held the coming September.

FREE ORGAN STUDY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Free organ study under Dr. William C. Carl, at the Guilford Organ School is offered to six deserving men and women of 18 years of age and over, who possess the necessary talent and ability. This annual offer is made possible through the generosity of Philip Berolzheimer and Mrs. Berolzheimer, and it holds good for the school year of 30 weeks, beginning Oct. 8, 1918. Particulars may be obtained from the Guilford Organ School, 44 West Twelfth Street, New York.

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THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Venetian Gondola

There is a glorious city in the sea. The sea is in the broad, the narrow streets. Ebbing and flowing; and the salt sea-weed Clings to the marble of her palaces.

No track of men, no footsteps to and fro. Lead to her gates. The path lies o'er the sea. Invisible; and from the land we went. As to a floating city—steering in.

And gliding up her streets as in a dream. So smoothly, silently—by many a dome. Mosque-like, and many a stately portico.

The statues ranged along an azure sky. By many a pile in more than Eastern pride. Of old the residence of merchant-kings; The fronts of some, though time had shattered them. Still glowing with the richest hues of art. As though the wealth within them had run o'er.

A few in fear, Flying away from him whose boast it was. That the grass grew not where his horse had trod. Gave birth to Venice. Like the water-fowl. They built their nests among the ocean-waves; And where the sands were shifting as the wind.

Blew from the north or south—where they that came. Had to make sure the ground they stood upon. Rose, like an exhalation from the deep. A vast metropolis, with glittering spires. With theaters, basilicas adorned; A scene of light and glory, a dominion. That has endured the longest among men. —Samuel Rogers.

The Sunshine and the Breeze

The glow upon the sea-gull's silver wings. The shadows as they scud. Deep sapphire o'er the flood. The tall gray crags where purple heather clings. Lo, every one of these (The sunshine and the breeze) Is worth a kingly crown Beside the Summer Seas.

Cloud-shadows sweeping every strath and hill. The harebell's azure chime. The bees among the thyme. And heaven reflected in the waters still. Lo, every one of these (The sunshine and the breeze) Is worth a kingly crown Beside the Summer Seas.

—Mary G. Cherry.

Laying the First Atlantic Cable

In his "Life of William Thomson, Baron Kelvin of Largs," Prof. Silvanus P. Thomson quotes a letter from the Sydney Morning Herald, which gives a thrilling account of the laying of the first Atlantic cable. Though it was only a temporary success, to this first cable belongs all the inspiration of accomplishment, and difficulties overcome. "The electric room," writes a junior officer of the electric staff, "is on the starboard side of the main deck forward. . . . On one side stand the 'detectors' of the old system, so called from being chiefly used in testing for faults. . . . On the opposite side of the table is Thomson's marine galvanometer, so called because it combines delicacy with perfect stability at sea. It is closed up in a plain deal box, which is placed on a frame, equally primitive, attached to springs. Yet this little 'Jack-in-the-box,' as we of-

ten call it, does the work of every instrument on the table in its own peculiar way, and a deal more accurately. "July 29.—It is rather an exciting occupation to watch the telltale signals as we pay out. Even the most indifferent 'holds his breath for a time' when their story is of dubious or ominous import. We are regarded by the engineers about the paying-out machinery as birds of evil omen. If one of our number rushes upon deck or approaches with a hurried step, they look as a Roman husbandman might have done at a crow on a blasted tree. Indeed it is almost impossible to realize the anxiety and heart-interest everybody manifests in the undertaking."

"Tonight, but a few hours after starting, we had an alarming crisis. We had signaled to the Niagara, [which carried the other end of the cable toward America] 'Forty miles submerged,' and she was just beginning her acknowledgment, when suddenly, at 10 p. m., communication ceased. According to orders those on duty sent at once for Dr. Thomson. He came in a fearful state of excitement. . . . The fault was not on board, but between the ships. There did not seem to be any room to hope; but still it was determined to keep the cable slowly going out, that all opportunity might be given for a resuscitation. The scene in and about the electric room was such as I shall never forget. The two clerks on duty, watching for their faces, for a propitious signal; Dr. Thomson, in a perfect fever of nervous excitement, shaking like an aspen leaf, yet in mind clear and collected; testing and waiting, with half-despairing look for the result."

"Behind, in the darker part of the room, stood various officers of the ship. Round the door crowded the sailors of the watch, peeping over each other's shoulders at the mysteries, and shouting 'Gangway!' when anyone of importance wished to enter. The eyes of all were directed to the instruments, watching for the slightest quiver indicative of life. . . . Dr. Thomson and the others left the room, convinced they were once more doomed to disappointment. Still the cable went slowly out, while in the hold they were resplicing the suspected portion. The clerks continued sending regular currents. . . . Suddenly one sang out, 'Hullo! the spot has gone up to forty degrees.' The clerk at the ordinary instrument

Siberia

know, to make one shudder. Yet in all the towns I visited people said: 'Why do you come here in summer, when our roads are so dusty? It is in winter we have a good time. It is cold, thirty degrees of frost, but you don't feel it much, for it is so dry and the air so still. The sky is cloudless for a month at a time. Then the sledging—ah, it is when the sledging is in full swing you should see a Siberian town.'"

Twilight Calm

From far the lowings come Of cattle driven home: From farther still the wind brings fitfully The vast continual murmur of the sea. Now loud, now almost dumb. The gnats whirr in the air. The evening gnats; and there The owl ope broad his eyes and wings to sail. For prey: the bat wakes; and the shell-less snail Comes forth clammy and bare. . . . Remote each single star Comes out, till there they are All shining brightly. How the dew falls damp! While close at hand the glowworm lights her lamp. Or twinkles from afar. —Christina Rossetti.

Sincerity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is a well-known passage, in one of Horace's Epistles, to the effect that "Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acescit," which being translated means, "Unless the vessel is clean whatever is put in it goes sour." Now the English word sincere has been gradually evolved from the Latin, sincerus or clean. Its etymology is somewhat doubtful, but of the fact anybody may satisfy himself by the simple process of referring to the half dozen words in the New Testament translated sincere, every one of which more literally means guileless, incorruptible, legitimate, capable of exposure to the light, or something of that kind. Now Mrs. Eddy warns her readers on page 338 of Science and Health, that "the dissection and definition of words, aside from their metaphysical derivation, is not scientific." And anybody who has ever allowed himself to be fascinated by the study of etymology, but has later come to some understanding of Christian Science, knows exactly what she means, and avoids the snare. But where the evolution of a language has left the significance of a word obscure, what the King James translators rendered "not sincerely," Tyndale "not purely," and Wycliffe "not cleanly," it becomes what St. Paul calls legitimate, and the translators sincere, true, or faithful, to reach the scientific sense of the word.

Even so little as has been said must be sufficient to make clear to the most casual reader the depth and wealth of scientific meaning behind the word sincere. It means first and last, and all the way between, pure, and Mrs. Eddy, with that extraordinary scientific insight which distinguishes her use of words, reaches the heart of the matter unerringly, without troubling about Greek texts or English translations or versions, where she writes, on page 8 of Science and Health, "If a man, though apparently fervent and prayerful, is impure and therefore insincere, what must be the comment upon him?" Jesus supplied the com-

ment, without beating about the bush at all, and supplied it, to the face of the elders, speaking to the multitude in the Temple Court:—"Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchers, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness." After which it is not in the least difficult to see why Mrs. Eddy said, on page 9 of the Message to The Mother Church, in June, 1900, "The reformer must be a hero at all points, and he must have conquered himself before he can conquer others. Sincerity is more successful than genius or talent."

It is only necessary for a moment to concede the tremendous value which the whole world places on the word genius to arrive at the full significance of such a statement. "Genius," declares Lord Lytton, in an attempt to define the word, "does what it must, and talent does what it can." Of course the ordinary writer makes use of the word genius, as he does of the word infinite, or indeed of any other word, just anyhow. That is what makes him the ordinary writer, and it is the ordinary reader's helpless acquiescence in this which led Mr. Birrell, in a half humorous, half sardonic utterance, to inquire, What, in the name of Bodley, the public had to do with literature? But Mrs. Eddy, every one who has ever read her intelligently knows, is a very extraordinary writer, choosing her words with the scientific exactness with which words were chosen before her by the writer of the Fourth Gospel. Therefore, when, in what the world calls the struggle for existence, but which she would no doubt more wisely term the struggle for Truth, Mrs. Eddy says that sincerity counts for more than genius, it is because she perceives that sincerity is the expression of Truth, is, indeed, the purity resulting from the knowledge of Truth, which frees a man by assuring him that Life is spiritual and not material. The recognition of the fact that Life is spiritual lays the foundation for the

demonstration of the fact, and, to the extent of the completeness of the demonstration, lusts against lust, and so battles with all animal propensities, for all animal propensities grow out of the belief that life is inherent in matter. If, that is to say, a man did not believe that life was generated physically, he would lose his fear of the loss of human life, his anxiety in the face of sickness, and his incitement to all the sins indulged in for the gratification of physical appetites and the protection of material existence. The death of fear would entail the death of death, and the death of death would necessarily mean the death of all impurities, of the entire gamut of Paul's "works of the flesh," which are these: "Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revelings and such like." Every one of these is a concomitant of life in matter, and the triumph of purity, the knowledge which made possible the birth of Jesus, would overwhelm them. But human genius would not do this, for human genius is a possible concomitant of every one of them. How true, therefore, was the saying of Mrs. Eddy's that "sincerity is more successful than genius."

Now the very fact that sincerity is purity makes true sincerity devoid of fear, since fear is the very expression of the belief of life in matter. Would a man be guilty of any of the works of the flesh, if he did not believe in the existence of life in matter? Obviously he would not. And it is just because he believes in life in matter that he is capable of fear, which is only an acceptance of suffering in the flesh. The more sincere, in consequence, a man is, the more completely he must rise superior to fear. Therefore Mrs. Eddy very truly writes, on page 410 of Science and Health, "Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'" Adding, on the succeeding page, "Always begin your treatment by allaying the fear of patients." If you are successful in this, you will calm the fear of your patient resulting from his and the world's belief in the existence of life in matter. "If," Mrs. Eddy continues, "you succeed in wholly removing the fear, your patient is healed." But the measure of your success will be the measure of your own purity; the measure, that is to say, of your sincerity.

The Dolomites

"King Laurin's Garden is a land of magic, inclosed by peaks like frozen flames. It was long held an impenetrable and enchanted country; mystery surrounded it, and the splendid terror of its pinnacles. Old faiths had their refuge in the unhistoried tranquillity of its secret places, and even when the unsatisfied emotions of the Nineteenth Century began veering more and more eagerly to mountains, more and more stimulating in their sympathetic austerity, it was many years before the traveler dared to turn his steps into the wilderness so mysterious. Switzerland had been for several generations the tennis court of our suburbs before an audacious maiden lady at last decided to embark upon a tour in those inhospitable ranges. And when at last she did so, we who are going to travel thither in high comfort may well marvel to read of her courage and hardships and exploits, solemn and stirring to relate,

as if she were venturing indeed through the darkest tangles of Africa. "King Laurin's Garden is called 'The Dolomites' today, and the King is gone." Reginald Farrer writes in "The Dolomites." "Perhaps he lingers secretly still in his rose garden up above the Antermojia Lake, but I have never met him there, and his roses are no longer to be found amid the grayness of that desolation. And the barriers of mountain have proved false, and yearly floods of trespassers flow in and camp their mayonnaise of chicken in fat hotels beneath the walls of the very Marmolata herself."

"These strange mountains have a fascination beyond all other ranges. I was gloomy and reluctant, I remember, on my first visit to them, many years ago. I have a passion (which I am told is vulgar) for vast mountains, and ice and snow; a mere eleven thousand feet made me sniff. Had I not come straight from the twelve and fourteens of the Ortler and the Bernina, clothed in glittering cliffs of snow and ice? I arrived, cool at heart, prepared to criticize and cavil; and I went through the Dolomites. . . . They . . . rolled me out, smashed my snobberies flat, and dismissed me at the end their insatiable worshiper."

"In any case, year by year, I am drawn to them again more and more irresistibly. Each season, wherever I may be, I find myself discovering fresh reasons for having another look in upon the Dolomites. I have now got to such a pitch that I am quite capable of taking Misurina as a convenient half-way house between London and Brighton; and a forthcoming expedition to the Pyrenees which I have long been planning only remains obscure to me because I have not yet got a sufficiently plausible excuse for having lunch at Bozen on my way."

"I cannot escape the charm of the Dolomites; but perhaps I will as- sume me a little if I try to share it with others. Their call is worst in these dark declivities of the year, when clouds and gloom . . . rule the garden; yet no less potent it comes again in June, when London is afloat in that mysterious fragrance of warm lilac (even where no lilac is) that makes the wonder and charm of town in moonlit nights of early summer. Then, indeed, am I gripped suddenly by the throat one day with a longing to be away in the clean silence, amid the dancing glory of the Pordoi or the Belvedere."

"The Dolomites form a rough square upon the map of Europe. Those blank, bald spaces with which one beguiles one's fancy at railway stations, wondering over blobs connected by straight lines, . . . give one no notion that between the blobs called Innsbruck, Lienz, Belluno, Verona, is contained a paradise of mountains more wonderful than anything in a Chinese dream. On the north runs the deep valley of the Drave, the dun-colored dullness of the Pusterthal; from this at right angles descends into the laughing south the roaring Eisak in gorges of crimson porphyry, and through wide vineyards, blue and golden, fragrant in June as nothing else on earth. The southern boundary of the square is the line of the Lombard Plain where the mountains die suddenly away, and from some distance you can just see, far up in the north, the great dome of the Marmolata, looking like a glittering soap bubble over the intervening ranges. And the last and weakest side of the square is the valley of the Piave on the east."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Angelus

THERE is no phase of persecution more hateful than a religious persecution. The whole history of the world nearly is a concrete example of that statement, the illustrations of which may be traced upwards from the very earliest times. When once men's passions are roused by religious fanaticism, the civilized man falls to the level of the savage, and the Christian cannot be distinguished from the pagan. The natives of tropical Africa, inflicting their tortures on some harmless being under the spell of the witch doctor, have never been a whit more barbarous than the inhabitants of a civilized Christian city gathered in the market place to see a heretic burned. The old Roman pagans, who flung the Christians to the lions in the circus, were infinitely more merciful than the familiars of the Holy Office, subjecting men and women to the devilish tortures of the Inquisition. Nor has the passing of the centuries made much difference in sectarian bitterness other than moderating the fury of sectarian brutality. The early Christians who landed in Britain suffered no more from the flocks of the Druid priests than did their Roman forerunners from the cruelty of the Roman mob. Yet no sooner had those Christians tamed the savagery of the tribesmen of Mercia or the calculated cruelty of the Roman freeman than they proceeded to mete out precisely the same persecution to the heretics who dared question their dogmas or the savages who innocently sinned against them.

It is true that when the Reformation came the stake and the rack rapidly disappeared, but there was substituted for them the fetid cell, the cart-tail, and the pillory. Nor did the triumph of Nonconformity over Episcopacy bring any alleviation, even though the persecutor had himself crossed the Atlantic, and gained his own freedom, with untold suffering. The Quaker found as little toleration from the Puritan as the Puritan had found at the hands of the Bishop, and the Salem gallows tree was scarcely in advance of the pillory in Cheapside. Creeds may come and creeds may go, but trials for heresy have existed down to the present time, and it has been woe to the unfortunate minister whose living has depended upon his adherence to a theology he has become too enlightened to accept.

All this being so, no human being in his senses would wish to fan religious animosity in any way. But all this being so, it is absolutely necessary that those responsible for the public liberties should see that no attempt is made to interfere with those liberties in any way. "It is the common fate of the indolent to see their rights become a prey to the active," declared Curran, in a famous speech over a hundred years ago. "The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt." Half a dozen words from that famous speech were quoted by ex-Congressman Baker, in the columns of this paper on Thursday last, in referring to the extraordinary action of the United States Senate in passing what has come to be known as the Angelus resolution. And those half-dozen words, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," have to be remembered not once or three times a day, but all the time, if the religious liberty gained for mankind at the expense of myriads of lives and oceans of suffering is to be safeguarded.

Had the Angelus resolution been a mere resolution calling for prayers for victory, it would have been sufficiently extraordinary, for the prayers would have had to be made, by innumerable sects, to powers repudiated by certain of their own fellow-citizens and allies, and yet acknowledged by some of their enemies. The Chinaman, the Japanese, the Negro, and the Red Indian would have been appealing for victory, in some instances at all events, to deities repudiated by the Christians of their own country, whilst the Christians of the enemy countries would have been appealing for divine aid to the same divine Being that their fellow-Christians in the United States would be beseeching, but Who was being ignored or repudiated by those citizens of America who were not Christians. This, surely, would have been curious enough, but the situation became much more complicated when the resolution introduced a specific prayer, used by a specific Christian sect, whose theology is rejected by all other Christian sects. In order to show that this is no exaggeration, it is only necessary to quote the first paragraph of the resolution. It runs:—

"Whereas, what is called the Angelus, the practice of prayer for one minute at noon day for the success of our country in the existing war, is being observed in the District of Columbia and some other parts of the United States;"

and continuing from this exordium arrives at the resolution which goes on to request the President to recommend the observance "of the practice of prayer for at least one minute at noon each day to God for victory for our cause in the existing war." Now if the prayer it was intended to recommend was not the Angelus, it must be asked why the name of the Angelus was introduced into the resolution at all. But there can be no question that the suggestion of the Angelus must have been intended, whether the Senate understood it or not, or whether the proposers understood it or not, in the quarter from which the idea originated. And there is no question at all that the Angelus is not only a sectarian prayer, a prayer of the Roman Catholic Church, but that it is a prayer in which no Protestant could any more join than a Roman Catholic could join in innumerable Protestant prayers.

Now the Angelus is fully and fairly defined under its own name in the Encyclopedia Britannica, as follows:—

"A Roman Catholic devotion in memory of the Annunciation. It has its name from the opening words, *Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariam*. It consists of three texts describing the mystery, recited as versicle and response alternately with the salutation 'Hail, Mary!' (Ave, Maria!)."

This Roman Catholic devotion is recited in Roman

Catholic churches three times daily, about six in the morning, at noon, and at six in the evening, at which hours the bell known as the Angelus is rung. Its origin is somewhat uncertain, but it has been ascribed both to Pope Urban II and to John XXII, whilst the triple recitation is declared to have been ordered by that remarkable Christian monarch Louis XI, of France, in 1472. Such being the facts, there can be no question at all that the Senate of the United States, consciously or unconsciously, proposed to the President that he should commend by proclamation to the people of the United States a midday prayer, which was to be recited at the hour of the Angelus, and to which the name of the Angelus has been given, or, what is worse, suggested in the preamble to the resolution.

Now nobody imagines, for a single moment, that the Senate of the United States intended to outrage the feelings of the great Protestant majority of the States, or that the House of Representatives would abet them in so doing. Nor does anyone believe that the President, of all men, would issue a proclamation to which any such stigma could attach. But it will be a warning, all the same, to Congress to be very careful of fathering resolutions which have not been most carefully examined. Probably not even Senator Phelan quite recognized what he was doing in associating the President with the resolution on the strength of a letter written by Mr. Tumulty. Nevertheless Senator Phelan, in reading into the record an enraptured and highly colored article, from a Californian paper, on the subject of the resolution, showed in the clearest way the emotionalism of the whole proceeding. But that that emotionalism is in no way shared by the great sane mass of public opinion is quite evident from the nature of the letters, persistently reaching this office.

The fact is that the country is sometimes wider awake than its leaders to the insidious danger of any effort, conscious or unconscious, to reconstitute church and state, as well as in being, in the words of the Reverend Mr. Fleming, quite determined that the war shall not be utilized to enthrone any one church in the United States.

The Emperor Karl and the New Sultan

THE Emperor Karl is rapidly developing into such a complete letter writer that one half suspects him of a desire to emulate with the pen that notoriety which the Emperor Wilhelm has won with the spoken word. The "Sixtus" and "Ferdinand" epistles are surely indisputable proofs. But, as though others were needed to establish his reputation firmly with posterity, the Austrian monarch has again burst into epistolary "print." No sooner had the Sultan vanished from the throne than the Austrian Emperor dispatched to his successor a message of congratulation upon his elevation to the exalted position of ruler of the Turkish Empire. It may, of course, be invidious to mention here that, if the reign of the brother of Abdul Hamid is to prove any criterion for that of his successor, it is safe to assume that there will virtually be no moment of his sultanate when he may be said to rule. For Muhammad V was nothing more than a fubler stamp in the hands of Enver Pasha and that ring of assassins who, passing under the name of Young Turks, or the glorified designation, the Committee of Union and Progress, have for years outmatched even the atrocities of Abdul Hamid. To this prospective cipher, then, it is that the young Emperor Karl, perhaps carried away by the notoriety attending his now famous injunction to Ferdinand of Rumania, "We kings must stand together," has hastened to send his imperial assurances of friendship. The wires have not favored the world with the full text of the message. They have apparently deleted, if there were any to be deleted, all the epigrams, the neat sayings, the sensational revelations, and left the nations to get on as best they may with some choice imperial bombast which sounds perilously like plagiarism from the trained imperial orator of Berlin. The Sultan is told that the "unconquerable bravery of our armies and the steadfastness of our courageous peoples have strengthened our alliance with Germany and Bulgaria," and he is reminded of the iniquity of the enemy, who "quite openly wishes to destroy or to disintegrate our states."

In the shameless alliance of the Austrian Hapsburgs with the unshakeable Turk, the Emperor finds himself pledged to an attitude of hypocrisy and brutal disregard of civilization's obligations from which he may be secretly praying to be delivered. In assuring the Turk of the perfect solidarity between their empires, the Hapsburg is undoubtedly carrying out the dictates of Germany's imperialistic policies. But he thereby flouts the lessons of history, when he acquiesces in the policy of the Turk. The Austrian and the Ottoman are historical enemies. Austria's one really great moment in history was when her armies, drawn up before the gates of Vienna, and commanded by the Pole Sobieski, held back the tide of Turkish conquest which had subjugated the Balkans and threatened to overrun the whole of Europe. For that one signal service to humanity Austria won the gratitude of Europe. But she herself has wiped out the memory of her good deed, by her consistent policy of duplicity and self-seeking. She has sought to be the heir of the Turk in the Balkans, to replace conquest by conquest, oppression by oppression. And now she has not scrupled to link herself with the Turk in his dreams of an empire in the East. One calls them dreams, for, let the Central Empires win or let them go down in defeat, there is less hope for the Turk of preserving his empire than for his Austrian consort and abettor.

Coal and the Breweries

WHILE legitimate manufacturing concerns and law-abiding individuals in the United States have been met on every side by all sorts of restrictions in regard to coal, during the last ten months, and have thereby been subjected to inconvenience, business loss, discomfort, and hardship, one obnoxious industry, that of brewing, has been permitted to draw upon the coal mines at the rate of 3,100,000 tons annually. While the Fuel Administration has been issuing edicts prescribing all sorts of

limitations for ordinary consumers, because of an alleged shortage of transportation facilities, 200 railroad freight cars have been constantly employed in hauling coal to the breweries.

It has apparently only just occurred to the Fuel Administration that this state of things should be changed, and an order has been issued by Dr. Garfield, the Federal Fuel Commissioner, indorsed by Mr. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, by Vance McCormick of the War Trade Board, and by Mr. Hoover, the Federal Food Administrator, with the approval of the President, to the effect that the breweries will not be supplied with coal for the manufacture of their products after their present stock of raw material is exhausted.

Their present stock of raw material, principally grain of which the people and the armies of the countries engaged in war with autocracy are much in need, is estimated to be sufficient to keep the breweries running for eight months. In other words, an industry pronounced non-essential, and looked upon by government and people alike as being harmful, although practically interdicted, is to be given eight months of grace that it may consume 2,000,000 tons of coal in transforming millions of bushels of precious grain into a harmful beverage.

Why this consideration for the brewers? Why, under the war powers of the government, should they be given eight months, eight weeks, or even eight days, to get out of business? Aside from the immeasurable social evil their trade has wrought, have they not, in many instances, been sympathizers with the nation's enemy, contributors to the enemy's propaganda? Neither the Fuel nor the Food Administration can be oblivious of the fact that beer has camouflaged disloyalty in several parts of the United States since the country entered the war.

How can Dr. Garfield reconcile the remarkable leniency of the Fuel Commission toward the breweries with the drastic orders from the same source concerning the use of coal by useful industries and private citizens? If people, other than brewers, must burn wood, which in many localities is much more expensive than coal for heating purposes, until December 1, because of an alleged shortage in the coal supply, why should the breweries be permitted to draw from that supply 2,000,000 additional tons of coal, to be used in the manufacture of an article which the country has condemned? By what mode of reasoning, in other words, has the Fuel Administrator reached the conclusion that a nation which is doing its utmost to display its antagonism to breweries will cheerfully continue to make sacrifices that the interests of those establishments may be advanced?

The Punt

IT WAS surely a happy thought which prompted some nameless Briton to take in hand the flat-bottomed, graceless boat known as the punt, and artfully fashion out of it that remarkable pleasure boat, the punt! Without stem or keel or stern-post to aid him, he constructed at one end a sloping runway for poling the craft through the shallows, and at the other a flat counter for the purpose of paddling it through the depths or in mid-stream. Then, in the thwarts, where ordinarily a rower would sit, he spread a carpet of cushions and pillows inviting to luxurious outstretched ease, and lo, the queen of British river craft was there!

In the popular estimation, the boat peculiar to the River Thames, or the streams at Oxford and Cambridge, is essentially an English institution. It has the quality of leisure characteristic of these rivers, and repeats and crystallizes in its exterior the Briton's characteristic attributes. It has common sense. It wastes no time on nonessentials. It is steady and reliable, and above all it has that ubiquitous British quality which only the word "comfort" can convey. Slanderers there are who point to its ungainly lines, its needless weight and bulk, its tendency to crawl and loiter, and the general atmosphere of languor and gondola-like dolce far niente which seems to pervade it. But these are libels at which this flat-bottomed, primitive-looking craft can well afford to laugh. For, though it lack the trim of the Thames skiff or gig, or the speed of the Canadian canoe or the outrigger, the punt has none of their discomforts or attendant risks, and in its surprisingly quick response to its master's will, it recalls the catboat or its aristocratic cousin of Venice.

But the punt is intolerant of the amateur. It resents the inadequate human propeller, for whom it usually has a few totally unexpected surprises. Let the beginner, for instance, attempt to paddle, and he may find the punt making for that side of the river which he is endeavoring to avoid. Or it may begin to gyrate and twist, to shoot forward when he would fain go back or stop, or it will drift just when he confidently assures himself he has it under full control. In short, like the Irishman's proverbial pig, it is almost sure to persist in a course the very opposite of what was intended, until, adrift helplessly in mid-stream, or aground on some inhospitable island or shoal, the amateur pilot frantically appeals to some one to rescue him. In poling, it may be said that his initial attempts will be attended with no greater success, though his experiences undoubtedly will be more varied. The long pole, with its iron tip, which he must thrust into the bottom of the river, is an elusive creature of wondrous humors and subtle tricks. It demands sympathy and understanding, without which it develops an inordinate desire to float instead of sinking, to twist in one's hands, to get foul of the boat, and either to precipitate its owner into the river or calmly to wrench itself from his grasp and peacefully float away shoreward, while he stands helplessly looking on.

One might surely say that the true virtue of the punt lies in its essentially social qualities. It has raised the picnic to a fine art. It has encouraged the student, the thinker, the poet, the artist to ply their calling, and whoever saw any of these craftsmen following their bent in a skiff or a canoe! Though it courts solitude, it cheerfully accommodates a family. It takes life philosophically, and teaches the lesson that some of us fail to grasp, that the hour of leisure may be the one most fraught with real profit, that profit which comes of reflection and introspection, combined with a reasonable amount of agree-

able toil in the open. With the punt tied up to a grassy bank and shaded by an overhanging limb of a tree, there comes the temptation to draw out a book, a manuscript, or the tools of one's craft. The informing or creative moment is possible in no other type of small boat. The skiff and its kin demand physical toil. They lure to speed, competition, and those common interests which should have been left on shore. But the punt never wholly forgets its mission and its message.

Notes and Comments

THE papers, and their name was many, which took Dr. von Kuehlmann's resignation at its face value, are now, in the light of subsequent events, hurriedly explaining away their previous utterances. It is a little hard on their readers, but perhaps those readers appreciate the nimbleness of political acrobatism.

THE small band of Germans who, with nothing to gain and everything to lose, from a German standpoint, have broken away from the "system," and taken their stand on the side of humanity, grows steadily if slowly. Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, Wilhelm Muehlton, Prince Lichnowsky, perhaps, and now Count Max Montgelas, very certainly, have done and said great and courageous things on the side of righteousness. True, for every time they speak millions of Germans still shout to the contrary, but the world hears the exceptional voices well enough above the din, whilst everything said in line with righteousness can, of course, never be affected by any statements to the contrary. The world is beginning to understand, as never before, the story of the storm, the earthquake, and the fire, and, after them all, the "still small voice."

THOSE jewelers in the United States, who have been advertising "solid platinum wedding rings" are likely to receive sharp attention from Washington. Platinum is extremely scarce, while the demand for it by the nations at war is constantly increasing. Seventy-five per cent of the supply has been commandeered by the United States Government, it being the understanding that the trade would need the other 25 per cent in order to carry on industry. But it does not appear that solid platinum wedding rings are a necessity while gold rings can be made to do quite as well, and while silver, copper, and even iron, wedding rings are being used in other countries.

FOLLOWING the example set by renaming the Avenue du Trocadero the Avenue President Wilson, Paris has renamed other thoroughfares of the French capital after reigning monarchs of the Allies. An example of this is the conversion of the Avenue de l'Alma into Avenue George V. Furthermore, the Quai de la Conference will be known as Course Albert I; and Avenue d'Antin will become Avenue Victor Emmanuel III, while the Rue Pierre Charron will be styled Rue Peter I de Serbie. It is to be hoped that the Parisian Council will not take it into its head to continue the custom on any extended scale, else the Parisian, trying to orient himself by the familiar "Botin," will find himself in a quandary indeed.

AN OLD GARDEN

Daffodils and tulips
In the spring,
Iris and the fragrance
Yellow lilies bring;
Poppies
Roses
Hollyhocks
Along the moss-grown walks,
Asters
Dahlias
Marigolds
With their spicy pungent stalks:
The gentle dripping, dropping
Of the waterfall
Slipping through the arch
Beneath the sheltering wall.
Do you speak for peace?
It is there
Memories
Friendship
Love,
All are there.

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THE Belgian King and Queen flew to England in an aeroplane in order to attend the silver wedding anniversary observance of the King and Queen of England. The Belgian rulers are the first king and queen who have ever descended upon England's shores out of the skies. But doubtless many a child, with its head full of fairy lore, will exclaim, on reading of King Albert's exploit, that there is nothing new in that, since kings and queens in the fairy books have long been making flights through the air in far more wonderful ways than in an aeroplane.

THE Hungarians loudly protest that the Austrians sacrificed them on the Piave and elsewhere, in the recent débacle of the Austrian Army. Hungary has always been the barracks of the monarchy, it is true; but as for years there has been an economic and political war between the two races, in which the Austrian has usually come off worse, this sacrifice of Hungarian soldiers may be a feature of a pleasant little game of tit-for-tat on Austria's part. Certainly the war plainly shows that no love whatever has been lost between the two great divisions of the Empire.

It is announced that the National War Garden Commission of Washington, D. C., has offered prizes amounting to \$10,000 in Thrift stamps for the best canned vegetables grown in United States war gardens. Of course, canned vegetables cannot be grown in war gardens, or in gardens of any kind, but it is safe to say that in awarding the prizes no advantage will be taken of this or of any other little technicality.